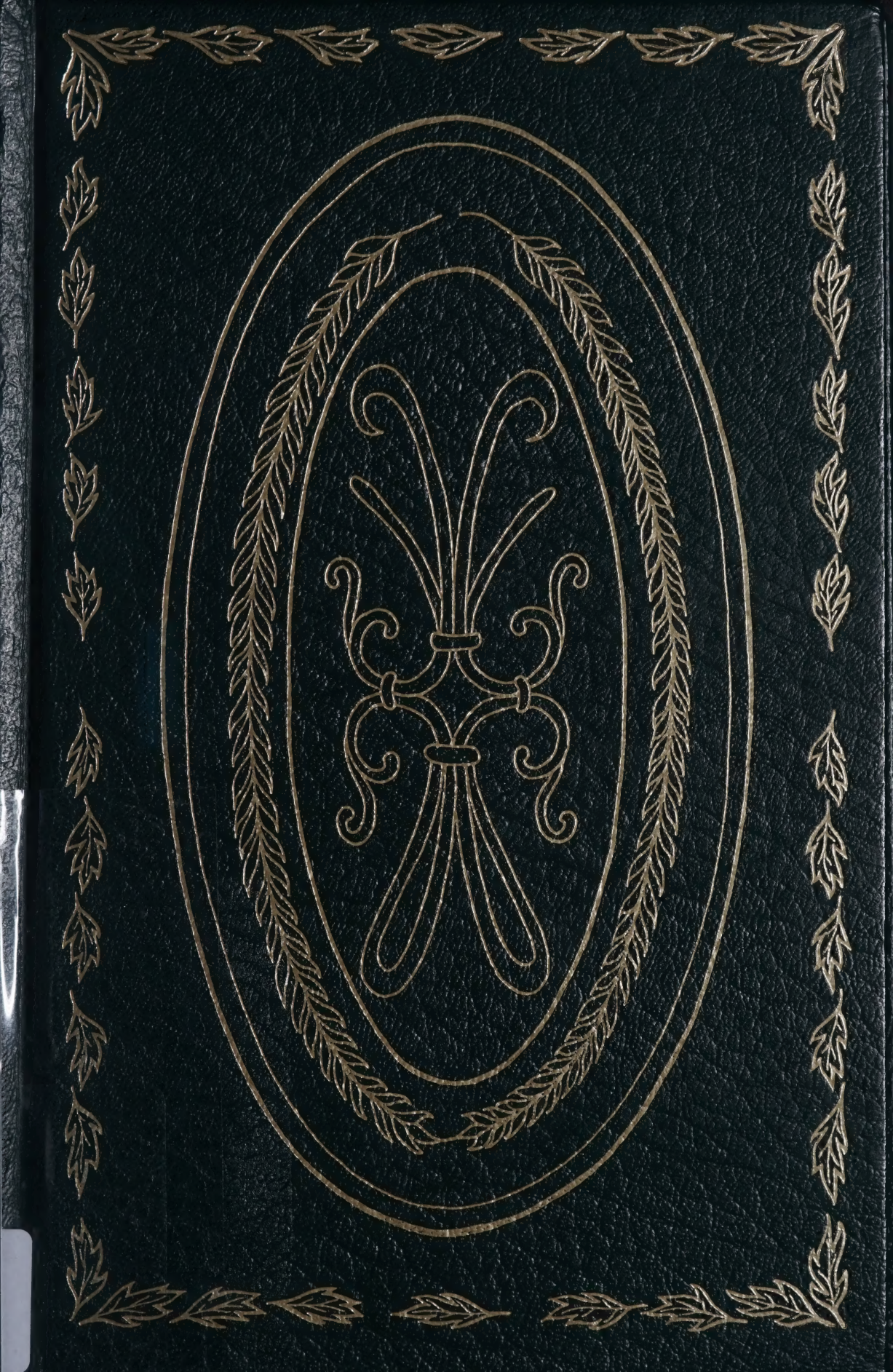

FAMILY
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THE KNAUER FAMILY HERITAGE BOOK

Published by
Beatrice Bayley, Inc.

THE FAMILY HERITAGE BOOK

Published in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

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KNAUER Family Heritage Book Certificate No. 003

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This 5TH day of MAY A. D. 19 81 .

Beatrice Bayley

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Certificate of Ownership My assurance that your Family Heritage Book is one of a very limited number prepared expressly for individuals with your special surname.

Introduction How and why the Beatrice Bayley System of genealogical research originated.

Why Search For Your Ancestors Helps you explain your family heritage interest to relatives and friends.

History of Ethnic Origins This brief history of early exploration in the Americas provides some clues to where most of our ancestors came from and why they bothered to come at all.

The Meaning and Origins of Heraldry Is your family really entitled to display a "Coat of Arms?" This chapter explains how to find out.

Origin of Names Is your name the same as it was hundreds of years ago? Chances are it has undergone numerous Americanizations. Here I show you what it might have been.

Prefixes and Suffixes There are many parts making up a "name." Here are some of the more common beginnings and endings —perhaps they'll be familiar.

Common Names and Their Meanings Why are you called Beach or Rich or Young? Read through this selection of names and see why they may have been given to your ancestors.

Common Names and Their Translations Even though the world's

people speak different languages, their names often mean the same thing. Here I translate many of the common names into seven of the most used languages.

Talking Genealogy Like most disciplines, genealogy has a language all its own, and this is a look at the way our ancestors expressed themselves.

A Genealogical Chart of Areas This is one way to authenticate old residential references.

Managing Your Search Now that you're ready to begin tracing your family heritage, here's how to go about taking charge of it.

Breakdown of Family Names by State Use this chapter to determine where there are concentrations of families with your surname.

Reference Directory of Family Names This is the result of our research for your surname through the 70 million plus names in the National Data Bank.

Beginning Your Personal Search If you're ever going to research your family heritage, there's not a minute to lose—here's how to take that first step.

The Other Side of The Ocean If you want to trace your family to the old country, I've made a few suggestions that may save you time and money.

The Personal History Sheet A worksheet for individual family members.

Individual Heritage Chart My way to plot out four generations of family relationships.

Forward Lineage Chart A sensible way to all the pertinent background information on each single family you locate.

Some Words of Others and A Final Word From Us A sampling of the many letters that arrive in my mailbox; and a final bit of encouragement from me and my staff.

Genealogical & Historical Societies A listing of Historical Societies and Genealogical Organizations Throughout the Country.

Some Suggested Reference Books You Might Want to Read

Beatrice Bayley, in christening dress, age 4, and her mother, Myrtle (Riker) Bayley in wedding gown. 1912 Brooklyn, New York.

INTRODUCTION

Thank you,

For purchasing this Family Heritage Book. I am truly excited about your interest in tracing your own family heritage. There are many other people with your family name who share your interest (and perhaps your heritage)—our response has been truly overwhelming.

Over the years, we've been able to help many different families trace their roots. Our effort and concern for the people using the Beatrice Bayley System has produced many wonderful letters—some simply say thanks, some have just recently found the time to get started, some have located lost children or cousins, others have been able to add additional names to our directory. There are wives who begin heritage work for their husbands, some are planning large family reunions and others are enjoying correspondence with relatives they never knew existed.

It's very gratifying to know when people use the Family Heritage Book to expand their ancestral knowledge. Some letters are particularly poignant, like the one from a friend in Bakersfield, California who was reunited with his natural father because of the information in his heritage book. When we hear about things like this, we know our work on the Beatrice Bayley System hasn't been in vain.

I've designed each Family Heritage Book to act as a guide to the discovery and documentation of your personal heritage. There is,

of course, general genealogical information to provide some much needed background for your coming research. However, as you proceed, you'll find I've guided you from the general to the specific with indispensable tools like Forward Lineage Charts, Personal History Sheets and Individual Heritage Charts; I'll tell you not only how to use each of these forms, but give you easy to follow directions for researching your heritage; and with the national directory of your family name, you'll have relatively easy access to people who will be invaluable to what you're about to do.

When my staff and I first began to analyze the rarity of various family surnames, we worked manually—laboriously searching public telephone directories of major cities and a document by H.E.W. called "Report of Distribution of Surnames in the Social Security File" BDP Publication #034-75. After three months of continuous manual work, we developed a computerized approach that allowed us to search national data banks for particular family surnames.

We spent over $10,000 to develop a search procedure and a 7,000 page report of our findings. Finally, from these months of work, we were in a position to scan national data banks for the names and addresses of people with rare and distinct surnames. The data banks we search contain the listings from automotive registrations, telephone directories and the results of house-to-house canvassing for cross street directories.

Every time we go into the 70 million name national data bank with our selection program, our cost is $11,000 for the file analysis *plus* a per item charge for each full name and address we select. So you can see that if a single family surname were selected, it would cost that family over $11,000 for the research. Since we search for many family surnames at a time, we're able to get the research costs down to an affordable price.

When the national data bank is broken down to individual surname directories, we combine this data with the general genealogical information and the special work sheets. This combination of historical background and current directory information knowledge is just what's needed to continue the discovery and documentation of your own personal family heritage.

Coupling the information we've compiled with the information you'll record will make this book extremely valuable to every member of your family—now and in the years to come.

I realized the need for this kind of assistance and documentation

when I began searching for my own ancestors. My frustration at not having this information available led to the development of the Bayley System. The Bayley System of Genealogical Research is one of the many effective ways to trace and record data about current family members and common family ancestors.

This method of tracing current and forgotten family members has been in use for a long time, but only now, as the Bayley System, have all the parts been brought together and formalized as an effective, economical approach. The key has been the computer—with it we've facilitated the genealogical attack and literally put the guides and means to document personal history at your fingertips.

In the past, people with distinctive, unusual or rare surnames would check the telephone directory in every city they visited. "There are 4 people with our name", the comments would go, "I wonder if any of them are relatives?" When you stop and consider just how many telephone directories there are in this country and, on top of that, how many people have unlisted numbers, it isn't difficult to see just how hopelessly long that method of research would take.

When I used the Bayley System on our family's own heritage, I traced our origin back to John Bayley, Sr. who came to the New World on the ship, "Angel Gabriel." John Bayley, Sr., we learned, was shipwrecked in 1635 off the coast of Maine and settled in New England. The Riker family line (the other side of our family) was traced back to Abraham Van Rychen who came to New Amsterdam early in the 17th century. And still another part of our heritage, the Morse Family, was traced back to the 1490's. All of the information I eventually collected had already been gathered and recorded by someone before I began my research. However, the Bayley System approach was the thing that helped me bring all that information together for my own family's knowledge, understanding and enjoyment.

It's truly gratifying when so many people derive pleasure from a project such as this.

Using the Bayley System, you will find your knowledge of the origin and meaning of your name as well as information about your roots expanding more than you can imagine right now. But the System is a guide, it doesn't replace the hard work that may need to be done at the Library of Congress or at the Latter-day Saints Library in Salt Lake City. Nor will the System replace the painstaking

research of original source documents. The Bayley System does provide a low cost, easy to follow format for launching an investigation of your family heritage.

In addition to beginning to read the text for general background information, you may want to turn to the Personal History Sheets, the Individual History and the Forward Lineage Charts. These records are the heart and soul of this book and will soon become the focal point for everything you learn about your family heritage. You probably already know a great many things about your family and it's vitally important to begin recording them as soon as possible—the longer you wait, the more chance there is that they might be lost forever.

ABOUT THE COVER

My research for this publication led me to Colonial Williamsburg. Here the art of bookbinding is still performed the way it was in the early days of our nation. A colonial bookbinder not only printed the book, but sewed all the pages together by hand—then he designed and actually made the cover. Since he was often competing with other bookbinders for business, the artistry and craftsmanship displayed in the cover design often became a testimonial to his professionalism. That's why many of the early bookbinders deleted the title of the book from the cover . . . it interfered with the original work of art.

The gold stamping on this cover is an original design based on art work discovered during my research. I would like to thank Kelly Ann Glinsky, the artist on my staff, as well as the Colonial Williamsburg Library for collaborating on this unusual and interesting cover.

Good Luck and God Bless You.

Sincerely,

Beatrice Bayley

Beatrice Bayley

WHY SEARCH FOR YOUR ANCESTORS

In 1790, when Edmund Burke wrote "Reflections on the Revolution in France," he included this thought—"People will not look forward to posterity who never look backward to their ancestors."

It certainly is an interesting thought and even though many of us never said it quite so well, the same idea has been responsible for putting a great many people on an exciting trail of ancestoral discovery.

With all the recent interest in the subject, genealogy is changing its complexion. How often have you thought of the person who spent his or her time digging into old records as just "a bit unusual?" Those dusty old tomes, everyone imagined, were strictly the province of scholars and retired folks—people who were either paid to look into the past or people who didn't have anything better to do.

But more and more people are beginning to realize that family heritage research is for everyone and there really is a great deal more to the subject than blowing dust off old records or squatting in a grave yard trying to read inscriptions on 200 year old headstones.

"Roots" is what Alex Haley called it in his best selling book. And when "Roots" became one of the most popular television miniseries of all time, a great many people began to ask themselves the same questions Alex Haley asked himself—"Where did I come from?" "Why did my ancestors settle here?" "What motivated

them?" "How did they make the trip?" "What did they do when they arrived in their new homeland?" "What contribution, if any did they make to their community, their state or their nation?"

And probably the most important question of all—"Given my particular set of ancestors, what traits of theirs are showing up in my own personality and what traits of theirs can I recognize in my children?"

IDENTITY. That's what you'll have when you've completed your family heritage research. It wouldn't be fair to say you have no identity now, but unless you've already done considerable genealogical digging, it's fairly safe to assume you have no real explanation for your identity—and that's a shame. You really don't know how much excitement you're missing.

Yes, I said excitement. Even though we tend to think of our ancestors as leading mostly Puritanical-type lives, many of their recorded experiences would rival even the best hair-raising, swashbuckling adventures you've seen in the movies.

Genealogical research may not bring you to the edge of your chair at first because in this endeavor knowledge comes in bits and pieces and needs to be put together like a giant jigsaw puzzle. But

Cotton Picking in Alabama, 19th Century.

when the social, religious, political and economic aspects of your ancestor's lives begin to fall into place, like many who have thrilled to their own discoveries before you, you'll wonder that so much could have really happened in *your* family!

But identity isn't the only benefit to be derived from your efforts. If you ask the right questions (and by following the Beatrice Bayley System you will), you'll also begin to expand your knowledge of a great many historical events. You just cannot trace your heritage without becoming very curious about the places and events that shaped their lives.

Perhaps you can trace your ancestors to that group of English

European migrants crossing the Atlantic to America, ca. 1890. Aboard the S.S. Westernland.

Separatists who moved from England to Holland and then on to the New World—spending 65 days tossing on a storm wracked sea in a frail craft called the Mayflower. Why did the Separatists argue with King James I? Where did they settle in Holland and what did they do during the 10 years they stayed? Maybe one of your ancestors was born on Dutch soil?

It could be that one of your ancestors came to America on a romantic adventure. In 1704, twenty-three young ladies arrived in Mobile on the ship Pelican. They came here to be wives and homebuilders for French settlers in the Louisiana wilderness. Who sponsored this trip and how were the young ladies enticed to make the trip?

It could be that your search will take you to that special day—April 22, 1889—when the Oklahoma territory was opened to homesteaders. Nearly 1,920,000 acres were claimed in a few hours. What made all that activity possible and why was everyone so interested in the Oklahoma Territory?

Or maybe your family history will reveal a bit of lawlessness. Around 1800 on Lake Champlain there were a great many smugglers. In fact, the illegal activity on Vermont's northern border was so intense that federal revenue agents were sent in to put a halt to the free flowing contraband. What was being smuggled and how the smugglers worked might make several days of very interesting reading.

America has always been a melting pot of races and religions. So it doesn't really matter if you're red, white, yellow or black; Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, Morman, Quaker, etc.—your family heritage

Emigrants from Connecticut to Eastern Ohio in 1805. The distance of 600 miles took 90 days for these ten people.

Landing slaves from Dutch man-of-war at Jamestown, Virginia.

Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, December 11, 1620.

begins with you. And since you're obviously interested in learning a great deal more about it than you presently know, the time to begin is right now.

The nice thing about genealogical research is that it doesn't require a lot of expensive equipment. The charts in this book, a few pencils and a loose leaf notebook or two to jot down references are just about all the physical things you'll need. From then on, it takes a willingness to ask questions just like a good detective or investigative reporter—who, what, when, where, why and how will be the important interrogatives in your arsenal. You'll need to persevere because there are times the trail may get faint; in fact, don't be too surprised if suddenly there's no trail at all—unfilled gaps in a family heritage are not at all uncommon. Just keep on looking. After all, you know that someone, biologically, had to fill that space on your chart.

Why persist? Why go to extra effort trying to fill that empty line on your genealogical chart? Simply because until you find out who belongs there, a little piece of you is still missing. And if you should ever arrive at a point like that in your past, I suspect that you'll be so enthralled by what you've found so far, nothing will stop you from uncovering that missing link.

Oklahoma land rush on September 16, 1893.

And you'll never really know when you might make that all important discovery—a chance meeting in a distant town with someone who knew your family, perhaps a forgotten family member hears of your interest and sends along some yellowing documents or an old heirloom Bible, and there's an excellent chance one of the names in your Reference Directory has just the information you need.

Obviously the better you get to know all of your ancestors, the better you'll get to know yourself—who and what you really are. So the benefits of searching for your family heritage are yours alone —at first. But eventually your children and their children will look back on their genealogical legacy—it's a precious inheritance, something they should know and understand.

Your family heritage research may make you proud or it may make you humble, but as you go further back in time and the pyramid of names becomes broader and broader (after 6 generations there could be over 1,000 names on your charts), you'll soon come to the realization that many of us really do share a common heritage. The transgressions we commit could very well be transgressions against a distant relative. So there's really no reason why peace and good will should not be the common family bond between us all.

Naturalization Day: New citizens take the oath of allegiance. Court of the Eastern District of New York, 1924.

As the new Americans began their westward migration, here are some of the sights they probably saw:

E. L. Drake and Peter Wilson setting up the first oil well in the United States.

Emigrants descending the Ohio River on a flatboat.

A buffalo hunter moving in for the kill. One of these hunters usually accompanied every wagon train to keep the travelers supplied with fresh meat.

Early cowboys gathered around the chuckwagon for their noon meal.

And in Nevada, Colorado and California, gold fever brought men and equipment—everyone looked forward to saying "we struck it rich."

HISTORY OF ETHNIC ORIGINS

Would you be adventurous enough to explore a new land—a land where no one else had ever gone before?

Would you be willing to gather up your family after hearing about a new area, taking whatever possessions you could carry and move to a place you really knew nothing about?

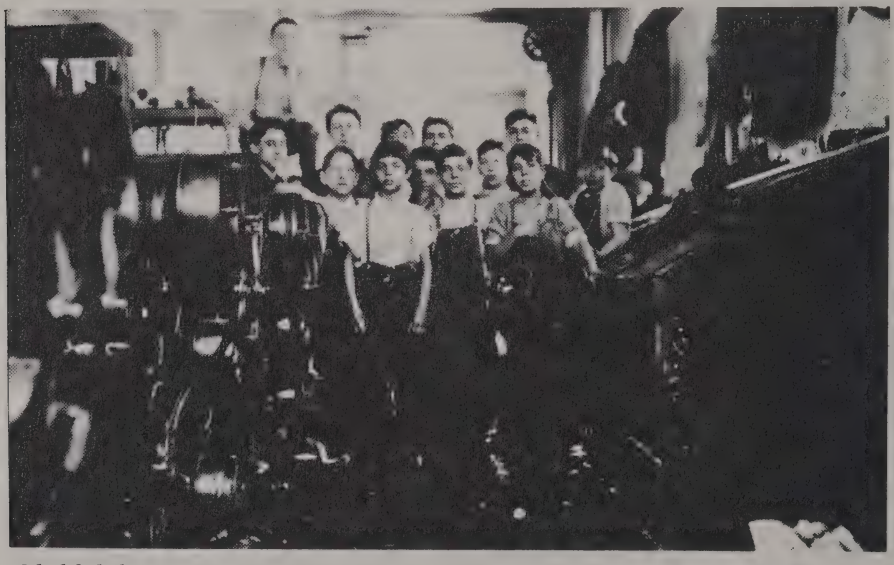
Think about it for a moment. Would it take a draught, a flood, a plague of locusts, an earthquake, a volcanic eruption, religious persecution, overpopulation, the lure of gold and untold riches, hate or lack of freedom? You'll have to admit that whatever spurred you on to make such a drastic move would have to hold out the promise of a substantial reward.

Even today, with all our modern conveniences, relocating is still, for most people, an unnerving experience.

Yet millions of people did just what I described. They came by the hundreds, by the thousands to the shores of America looking for a chance to improve their lot in this new, burgeoning country. Some came willingly; some came against their will; some were destined for greatness; others barely escaped the poverty, depression and tyranny they left behind.

And there were those who preyed on the tired, confused arrivals. In New York harbor, many new immigrants were met by representatives of William Marcy Tweed. "Boss" Tweed, as he was called by everyone, realized his source of strength lay in the new

1891, New York, Lower East Side. Interior of a pantmaker's workshop, a "sweat shop" at Ludlow Street. Kneepants were paid at .45 a dozen. Total income of the workman's family, all of whose members work from morning to night, $8 a week. A family of six and two boarders. How do they make it? Bread .15 a day, milk 2 quarters a day at .04 a quart, and one pound of meat for dinner .12.



Child labor in the textile industry. Young doffer and spinner boys in Seaconnet Mill, Fall River, Mass. January, 1912.

Old time factory with overhead transmission belts. Waltham Watch Company, ca. 1900.

Factory for silk hats. All the work was done manually by women, ca. 1909.

arrivals American factories needed in the 1870's. Tweed's henchmen were on the docks to meet every boat. There was free beer for each man as well as some pocket money to tide his family over until the Tweed organization could find him a job. Tweed was a hero to many of these people, but he used them for their votes and took millions of public money for his private use.

In 1885, word came to American shores that for the past seven years, French sculptor, Frederic Auguste Bartholdi had been working on a colossal statue. It was to be a gift from the people of France to the people of the United States. The French had raised over 1,000,000 francs to pay for it. America agreed to raise the money to pay for the pedestal. The sculpture was to be called "Liberty Enlightening the World" and it was to stand in New York Harbor as "a grand beacon enlightening the waves at the threshold of free America."

On October 28th, 1886, President Grover Cleveland accepted the gift from France saying, "We will not forget that Liberty has here made her home."

The 152 foot high statue was placed on a 150 foot pedestal. Ever since 1886, the simple words on the base of the statue have been tempting and beckoning people to our shores:

> "Give me your tired, your poor," Emma Lazarus wrote,
> "Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,
> The wretched refuse of your teaming shore,
> Send these, the homeless, tempest-tossed, to me;
> I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

Unless your heritage is American Indian, your ancestors came to American shores from someplace else in the world. I'd like to take you back in time so you have an idea when the various nationalities first came to our shores. At some point during your family heritage research, that information might be an important clue to when your family became "American."

Even though the major migratory tide began in the later 1700's and all through the 1800's, we need to go back in time much further than that.

Barely a thousand years ago, no one wanted to sail on the open sea. Unknown dangers lay out there amid the great expanse of waves and few sailors were willing to take a chance on what they

Viking ship sailing open sea with norseman standing in bow

might find. But there were some for whom the sea held no fear. In 986 A.D., a Norseman, Bjarni Heriulfsson, left Iceland to join his father in Greenland. "Don't worry", friends told him, "you can see the coast of Greenland when you're only halfway across the sea from Iceland."

But his friends didn't tell him about the fog. After three days of fair winds there was nothing but calm seas and dense fog. Long after they should have reached Greenland, Bjarni and his crew were still sailing open sea. When the weather finally cleared, land was in sight, but the sea-wise Norsemen seemed to know the land (probably Newfoundland) they saw was not the land they wanted. Puzzled, they decided not to land, but turned northward and eventually they reached Greenland.

The first group to discover North America had taken a quick look and sailed away. Years later, Bjarni told the story of his misadventure to Leif Erickson. Lief the Lucky, son of the well known Eric the Red, was fascinated, he bought a ship from Bjarni Heriulfsson, hand picked a crew of 35 men and women and set sail to seek fame and fortune.

We don't know precisely where this group of Norsemen and women landed, but from records, we've been able to determine they put to shore in Labrador or northern Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and along the coast of America somewhere between southern Massachusetts and northern Maine. After spending one winter in the New Land, they returned home. Lief Erickson's brother came to North America a few years later and even located his brother's camp. All this took place between 1003 and 1005 A.D.

Then, for nearly 500 years, there's no record of anyone visiting the North American continent.

Up until 1300, Europeans didn't travel much. The great majority of people spent their entire lives within a few miles of their home. But a new profession was developing, made up of people who called themselves merchants. Being a successful merchant meant finding products people would be willing to buy. However, in their search for new and unusual merchandise, these traders and merchants began traveling further from home and by 1300 were making regular trips to Asia. New fabrics, perfumes, dyes, ivory, spices and exotic foods were catching the fancy of many Europeans.

Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal had set up a school for navigators and when he died in 1460, the ships he commanded

Columbus kneeling before Queen Isabella, explaining his planned voyage to the Orient.

were making regular trips along the two thousand mile African coast and making Portugal wealthy with the products they were bringing back from these strange tropical lands.

Christopher Columbus was growing up about this time and as he passed time on the wharves of Genoa, heard absorbing tales of far away places from well traveled sailors. Eventually, he, too, went to sea on a variety of ships, and quickly learned all about his chosen profession. His one consuming dream was to find a sailing route to the Orient.

When he approached King John II of Portugal, the royal navigators said the trip was impossible. King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella also were nearly swayed against the trip by their offical navigators —Spain was at war with the Moors and the royal sea experts could hardly contain their laughter at this wild proposal.

Queen Isabella saw something different than her advisors and was determined to give this brash young Italian the chance he wanted. A threat to sell the crown jewels brought the royal treasury to its knees and $14,000 was raised to outfit three ships.

Columbus left the Port of Palos on August 3rd, 1492, stopped in the Canary Islands to refit their ships, and arrived on Watling Island in the Bahamas on October 12, 1492. In the next 10 years, Columbus made 4 trips to the New World—he explored the West Indies, and even reached the coasts of Central and South America, but he never reached the North American continent.

During one of his trips, he built a fort and left forty-four men on what is now Haiti and the Dominican Republic. When he returned, the forty-four men had disappeared and the fort had been destroyed. He built a second fort and founded a city he called Isabella. But, still trying to find a way to the Orient, he never settled on land for very long.

Another Italian navigator, Amerigo Vespucci, was also at work. Between 1497 and 1504, he made as many as four voyages to the New World and claimed to be the first to set foot on South America. A map published in 1507 is the first recorded evidence of the name America on the South American continent.

The Spanish government had been at war almost continuously for 6 centuries. Then, as now, wars were very costly—Spain was bordering on bankruptcy. An old legend persisted in making the rounds of the royal court. The legend told of seven religious men who had sailed away to a mysterious island in the ocean known as Antillia.

There they built seven cities with such wealth, even the streets were paved with gold.

With their economic fortunes at such low ebb, what better time for the Spanish to begin searching for the seven cities of Antillia. The rush was on . . . barely seven years after Columbus' death, Vasco Nunez de Balboa struggled across the isthmus of Panama and discovered the Pacific Ocean.

By 1521, Hernando Cortez had set up a cruel regime in Mexico and was taking shipload after shipload of gold from the helpless Aztecs.

In 1522, Magellen guided his fleet completely around the world, settling for once and all the argument about the shape of our planet.

And then there was the mystery surrounding Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca. In 1528, 250 men sailing with Cabeza de Vaca disappeared off the coast of Texas. Some were drowned when a hurricane struck the Spanish fleet in the Gulf of Mexico and some were eaten by the cannabalistic Texas Indians—but others, including Cabeza de Vaca escaped.

For nearly 8 years, de Vaca and his companions wandered Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. They became highly respected by the Indians—even deified by some tribes—but always they heard stories of rich cities to the north in a land called Cibola. Could these be the seven cities of gold?

While de Vaca was busy exploring, Pizarro was conquering Peru. Now Spain had the riches of the Incas as well . . . but it wasn't enough, they were still determined to locate those seven cities of gold.

One man who listened to de Vaca's stories about the great wealth to the north was Hernando de Soto—and as he listened, he dreamed of conquest and of setting up an empire like Pizarro and Cortez.

In 1539, de Soto landed in Charlotte Bay on the west coast of Florida (an area that had been explored years before by Ponce de Leon trying to locate "Bimini"—a place the Indians told him contained waters that could bring eternal youth).

The Spaniards believed they had the Devine Right to do as they pleased in this new country. But the Indians had different ideas—they were beginning to dislike the strangers who carried a cross in one hand and a sword in the other. As adversaries, the Indians and

the Spanish made life miserable for each other. De Soto struggled to take his group of soldiers across Florida, through Louisiana and in 1541, they came upon the Mississippi River. On they pressed, to Arkansas, still searching for the cities of gold. Finally, along the Oucahita River, where the explorers decided to camp for the winter, de Soto came down with malaria. He had held off the wrath of the Indians by convincing them he was a deity. But deities and death don't mix, so de Soto was buried in secret.

Luys Moscoso de Alvarado took over command of de Soto's troop and finally ended the expedition in Mexico in the fall of 1543. Half his men, over 300, had been lost in another futile search for the seven cities of gold.

The Spanish weren't going to give up easily—another expedition was already underway. This one headed by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado. He led his men as far west as the New Mexico/Arizona border where they met the Zuni Indians. Many experts believe the Zunis had already lived in that area for 10 or 15,000 years before Coronado arrived and they weren't very happy to be threatened by these strangers.

The Zunis had built dwellings 4, 5 and 6 stories high—the Spanish called them Pueblos (villages)—and when the sun shone on these structures they took on a golden hue. Of course, they weren't really gold and when Coronado fought his way close to them, all he found was clay. Still not discouraged, he went on, exploring the Grand Canyon, discovering new Indian tribes, crossing Texas and eventually getting into central Kansas. But in 1542, Coronado returned to Mexico, his expedition was, as far as he was concerned, a failure —the cities of gold were still undiscovered.

Spain, however, wasn't the only country with a mercenary interest in the New World. In 1497, Giovanni Caboto—John Cabot—left Bristol, England looking for a northwest passage to the Orient. He returned in triumph, claiming to have found exactly what he went after. Historians say Cabot really landed on Cape Breton Island at the northern tip of Nova Scotia. On a second voyage, he was supposedly lost at sea—at least no one ever heard from him again.

His son, Sebastian Cabot, traced his father's voyages and through the Cabots, England laid claim to North America.

In 1534, still another country decided to stake out part of the New World. Jacques Cartier, a Frenchman, determined he could locate the elusive northwest passage the Cabots had missed. Cartier

Spaniards looking at the Zuni Indian cliff houses.

landed first at Gaspe Bay and then sailed into the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. He had heard stories about a populated island city called Hochelaga and decided to investigate. Near the present site of Montreal, Cartier located Hochelaga. The Frenchmen were well received and treated as honored guests—one reason for their acceptance was they came as healers, not as conquerors—men who practiced the religion they preached. The French and Indians became close allies.

While Spain showed little interest in any land that did not produce gold, England was not about to be left behind. The English monarch was interested in gold, but land was equally acceptable. Sir Francis Drake, in the employ of Queen Elizabeth, set off in 1577 on a round-the-world voyage that would establish the English intent to become a major sea power. It took Drake three years to make that trip, but during the excursion, he claimed California for England and captured enough gold carrying Spanish ships to make his voyage very profitable. The Queen was delighted with his success.

By this time, the Spanish and the Portuguese, who had decided to share the New World between them, were becoming increasingly upset with both the English and the French for making ever bolder moves on "their" territory.

The English were doing well plundering Spanish ships and then, in a truly defiant move, the French established a colony in Florida at Fort Caroline on the St. Johns River.

That was the final straw, the Spanish were incensed—the French had to go. The year was 1565 and Don Pedro Menendez de Aviles sailed up the St. Johns River with the Spanish fleet. The Frenchmen knew they were coming and their own fleet was standing by—ready for a fight. As the two naval forces jockeyed for position, a sudden storm blew up and wrecked the French fleet. Menendez immediately attacked the fort, killing everyone but the women and children. He even killed the survivors of the wrecked fleet who managed to struggle ashore.

The Spanish quickly established their own colony at St. Augustine —officially the first permanent white settlement in this country. This new colony also gave the Spanish a convenient base for defending the American coast from Florida to the Carolinas.

Queen Elizabeth, as you may recall, was a strong willed woman, and she decreed her country was not going to be denied a place in the New World. Sir Richard Greenville was commissioned to take

colonists to America, and in 1585 he landed at Roanoke in a territory known as Virginia. About 100 colonists were left in the new land while Sir Richard returned to England for more provisions. But instead of digging in to establish a permanent settlement, the colonists spent most of their time looking for gold and fighting with the Indians.

One day, a hurricane struck the Virginia coast and the colonists, obviously unprepared, suffered heavily. Little did they know, help was on the way. Sir Francis Drake, who was raiding Spanish ships for Her Majesty, had just laid waste to St. Augustine and decided to stop at Roanoke on the way back to England. The colonists, who by this time had all the colonizing experience they wanted, pleaded to go along back to England with Drake.

When the supply ship arrived from England, there was no one to supply—it turned around and headed back for England.

Within days, Sir Richard showed up with three ships and spent considerable time sailing along the coast trying to find his colonists. Since he didn't want to loose England's claim to the land, he left 15 men, a fort and provisions for 2 years at Roanoke.

But in 1587, when another expedition arrived in Roanoke, the

Baptism of Virginia Dare, the first child born in the settlements.

fort was gone and all that was ever found of the 15 men was one skeleton. The commander of this expedition, John White, rebuilt the fort and renamed it Raleigh. Later that year, his granddaughter, Virginia Dare, became the first child born of English parents in America. John White returned to England promising to return as soon as possible. At the time, England was still at war with Spain and every vessel was needed to stave off the mighty Spanish Armada. With help from some violent storms in the English channel, the Spanish fleet was defeated, but it was four years before John White returned to his colony.

Not one of the colonists were anywhere to be found. Remains were all around—chests filled with belongings, books, armor—but no people. Perhaps they were killed or perhaps they wondered off to live with the Indians. The mystery remains.

Queen Elizabeth died in 1603 and James I ascended the English throne. England was in a terrible recession—the war with Spain had completely drained many of her resources. A new life in the colonies was all that many English citizens had to look forward to—so James I decided to put clout into the colonizing business. Trading companies were established with their own officers, their own laws and even their own money and soldiers. In 1606, the Virginia Company of London was ready to start its colony.

Among the 144 who set sail was a soldier of fortune, Captain John Smith, and John Leydon, a carpenter, who would be part of the first English marriage ceremony in Virginia.

The colonists built a fort and appeared to flourish at first, but then disease struck and only the generosity of their Indian neighbors saved the settlers from total annihilation. During this period of hardship, Captain Smith became leader of the colony. Under his experienced leadership, the settlement quickly returned to prosperity. In fact, supply ships coming from England brought even more colonists—now the population of Raleigh was nearly 500.

With everything apparently going well, John Smith decided to return to England. It was like setting a ship adrift without a rudder —everything seemed to go wrong at once. Crops failed; the colonists were reduced to eating cats and dogs; the Indians attacked and the supply ships that could have meant relief were blown off course and partially wrecked in Bermuda. When the supply ships finally did arrive, the survivors begged to be taken back to England. As the group was sailing down the James River toward open sea, they met

another flotilla of English ships bringing even more supplies to the settlement.

The colonists decided to give this harsh new land one more try. It was a good decision, encouraged by the one man who was destined to make the Jamestown experiment a success—John Rolfe.

In 1614, Rolfe, whose wife had died sometime earlier at Jamestown, married Pocahontas—the same Pocahontas who, legend has it, was responsible for saving the life of Captain John Smith.

John Rolfe had also been in Bermuda, and while he was there, had managed to pick up a quantity of seed from their mild tobacco plants. The tobacco growing wild in Virginia was strong and bitter, but this new, milder leaf Rolfe introduced soon became a sensation back in England. Before long the colonists were getting orders for all they could grow.

Landing slaves from Dutch man-of-war at Jamestown, Virginia.

Five years later—in 1619—three important events occurred in the Virginia territory—first, a boatload of young women arrived to find husbands among the hearty men who were carving out a life in the American wilderness.

Second, a Dutch ship arrived needing provisions. However, the only tradeable merchandise were 20 negro captives—inadvertantly, slavery came to America.

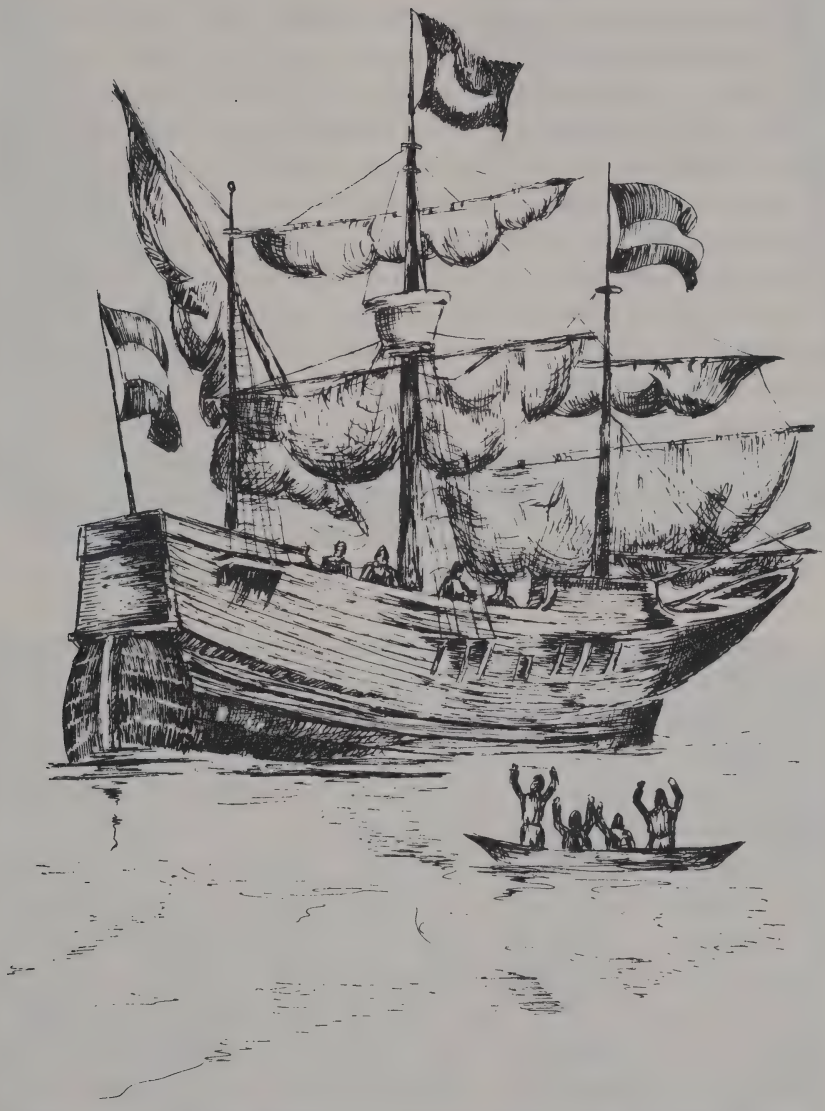
And thirdly, representatives from all the settlements that had grown up around Jamestown, went to draw up a set of laws—the colonists had their first official government.

[Before going on to introduce other nationalities to the New World, I'd like to pause for a few moments and explain just why this overview of the discovery, exploration and settling of the North American continent is so important. You've already read about many instances where explorers, soldiers and colonists mysteriously disappeared and were never heard from again. It isn't at all unusual for men enduring the extreme hardships of exploration or frontier life to desert their countrymen in favor of living peacefully among the native tribes. On numerous occasions, there were reports of "Indians" who were blond, fair-skinned or had different facial features than the rest of the tribe. Intermarriages were common in the early colonial days and these alliances were certainly responsible for many of today's citizens.

In addition, if you've heard stories that your family's history dates "back to the beginning," knowing about when the "beginning" occurred will help you focus your family heritage research toward the proper time period.]

In 1609, an English navigator in the employ of Holland, traveled across the Atlantic to explore the New World and continue the search for a northwest passage. Henry Hudson's voyage took him south along the North American shore from Nova Scotia to Virginia and then, in an effort to find a route to the Orient, up the river bearing his name as far as Albany. Hudson may not have been the first visitor to this area—Giovanni da Verrazano explored the coast of North America for the French almost 90 years earlier, but few details remain of the trip.

Hudson's restless crew was responsible for his decision to hurry his first trip to the New World back to Europe. On his second trip



Henry Hudson being cast adrift by his mutinous crew in Hudson Bay.

in 1611, he didn't have the opportunity to make that decision—the crew mutinied while exploring the great Canadian bay he named and Hudson, his son, and several loyal seamen were set adrift. No one heard from them again.

A few years later, Captain Adrian Block arrived in New York Bay, but his ship burned. He and his crew spent a peaceful winter with the Indians while they built a new ship for the return trip.

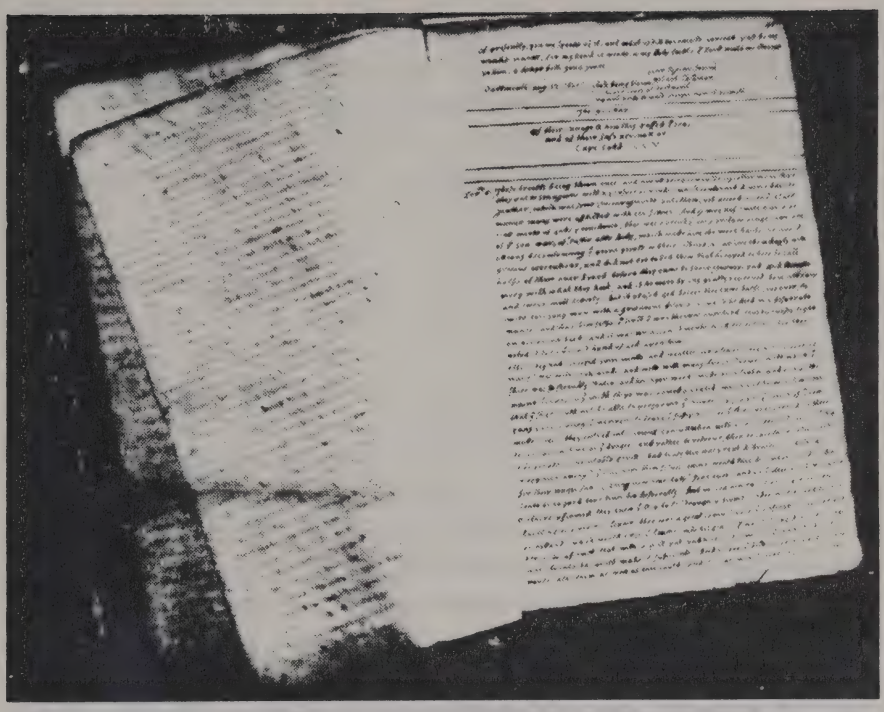
Samuel de Champlain lead the French drive to colonize the New World beginning in 1603. He explored the St. Lawrence River and even the New England area as far south as Cape Cod. In 1608, he established the first white colony in Canada and named it Quebec. Champlain had developed a peaceful relationship with the Algonquin and Huron Indian tribes. But when these two tribes went to war against the Iroquios, Champlain made the mistake of lending personal support to his allies. The Iroquois had a long memory and swore to keep the French out of their territory forever.

In 1607, things were happening in England that would, in a decade, begin to change the motivation of colonists coming to the New World. King James I was having difficulty with a small group of Christians who felt His Majesty had no right to tell them how to worship. Two basic choices were offered—worship as the King wished or leave the country. During the later part of 1607 and 1608, the Separatists, as they were called, went to Holland.

Farmers by trade, they had to take other jobs in Holland to support themselves. Before long, with their children becoming more Dutch than English, they decided (in 1617) to establish their own colony in the New World.

Three years later the Separatists returned to England, preparing to sail for America. By September 6, 1620, they were ready to set sail. One of the two ships they planned to use leaked so badly it had to be left behind, so everyone crowded on the one remaining ship—The Mayflower. The Pilgrims, as people had begun calling the group, were at last headed for Virginia. After 65 mostly terrifying days at sea, the land they finally saw wasn't Virginia, but Cape Cod.

"Now what?" the Pilgrim leaders wondered. They had permission to settle in Virginia, but violent storms at sea were preventing them from sailing southward. Before planning to disembark, these ship-weary colonists drew up a set of laws to remain in force until permission would arrive from England granting them the right to



Log of the Mayflower recording events during its first trip to the New World.

Plymouth Rock, Plymouth, Mass. This is where the pilgrims landed in December, 1620.

settle in this new territory. The Mayflower Compact was signed on November 11, 1620.

The first winter at Plymouth was terrible—lack of food and shelter, pneumonia and scurvy took a heavy toll of lives. By spring, only half the colony was still alive and many of those who survived were in no condition to work.

One day the colonists awoke to find an Indian chief named Massasoit and 60 warriors in their midst. Had the Indians come to fight, the battle would have been over in minutes. Instead, the Indians came in friendship and they brought with them a most unusual Indian called Squanto. Squanto had been captured by an early party of explorers and sold into slavery in Spain. He escaped and made his way to England where he stayed for a while and learned the language. While no one mentions how he made his way back to America, he, more than anyone else, was responsible for the survival of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Squanto taught the colonists how to farm, fish and hunt; he also taught them how to trap beavers and preserve the hides—the Pilgrims held on.

With English settlements at both Jamestown and Plymouth, the Dutch felt it was time for them to get established in the New World or lose out entirely. In 1623, thirty families of French-speaking Walloons arrived from Holland. These folks were Protestants (the Dutch referred to them as Huguenots) and, like the English Separatists, were looking for religious freedom.

Some of these first families settled at Fort Nassau (where Albany is now located), others went to Governor's Island and still others began building homes on an island the Indians called Ma-na-hat-ta, the Heavenly Land.

Three years later, the Dutch settlement of Manhattan became official when Peter Minuit arrived and bought the island. The settlement, named New Amsterdam, began to grow and flourish. The Dutch, however, weren't good at governing and before long many of the people became upset at the high-handed ways of the colonial leaders and moved elsewhere.

While the Dutch were having trouble with their colonies, the English were exceptionally successful. The Massachusetts Bay Company was organized in 1628 by a religious group known as Puritans. The first group of Puritans came to Salem, Massachusetts in 5 ships, followed in the next few months by other ships bringing over a thousand of their sect to the New World.

The Puritans, it seemed, believed in religious freedom only if the persons beliefs matched their own. So it wasn't long before groups of the sect began to feel restricted and set off to begin their own settlements.

William Holmes took a group to Windsor, Connecticut; John Oldham led a party to Wethersfield and Thomas Hooker brought settlers to Hartford.

As more and more settlers made their home in the Connecticut territory, Sassacus, chief of 3,000 Pequot Indians, became very uneasy. He knew as the settlements grew his people's land would be lost forever.

Sassacus learned years earlier not to trust the white man—Thomas Hunt, an unscrupulous trader had lured 20 Pequots aboard his ship, then took them to Spain and sold them as slaves. (Remember Squanto?) Sassacus vowed at the time to make any new intruders pay for this deception. The Pequot warriors made life in Connecticut unhealthy for a number of years as their raiding parties continued to take a heavy toll of careless settlers.

Sassacus was fighting a loosing battle—by 1630, the estimated population in the colonies (including 60 negros) was 4,800 with settlements in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York and Virginia.

In 1631, Roger Williams arrived in Boston. Almost from the very beginning he was in trouble. Leaving England to find religious freedom, he was appalled at the lack of freedom in the new colonies. The Puritan Church put up with his defiance for 4 years, then banned him from Massachusetts. It seemed to be the opportunity he'd been waiting for—in 1636, he founded his own colony in Rhode Island.

About the same time, another colony was established—this one by Catholics looking for religious freedom. The son of Lord Baltimore brought 2 ships into the Chesapeake Bay loaded with the first Maryland settlers.

In 1631, the Dutch tried to colonize Delaware, but decided to take on the Indians instead. The Indians won. When the next Dutch ship arrived, the colony had been burned to the ground and all the colonists were missing.

In 1638, Peter Minuit returned to the New World, this time with a group from Sweden. A settlement was established in 1638 at Fort Christina located just about on the present site of Wilmington, Dela-

ware. The Swedes, with hard work, were successful colonizers and they introduced a new type of dwelling to their adopted home—the log cabin. In 1640, Reorus Torkillus, the first Lutheran clergyman, arrived in America.

The colonies were beginning to show real signs of growth. By 1650, the English population of North America was estimated to be 52,000. And there were still more Englishmen on the way. A new religious group known as the Society of Friends was beginning to attract a following in England. When their leader, George Fox, began to preach that all men were equal and that there was no reason for upper and lower classes of people, the English monarch was quick to let this group (people had begun to call Quakers) know they were not wanted in England.

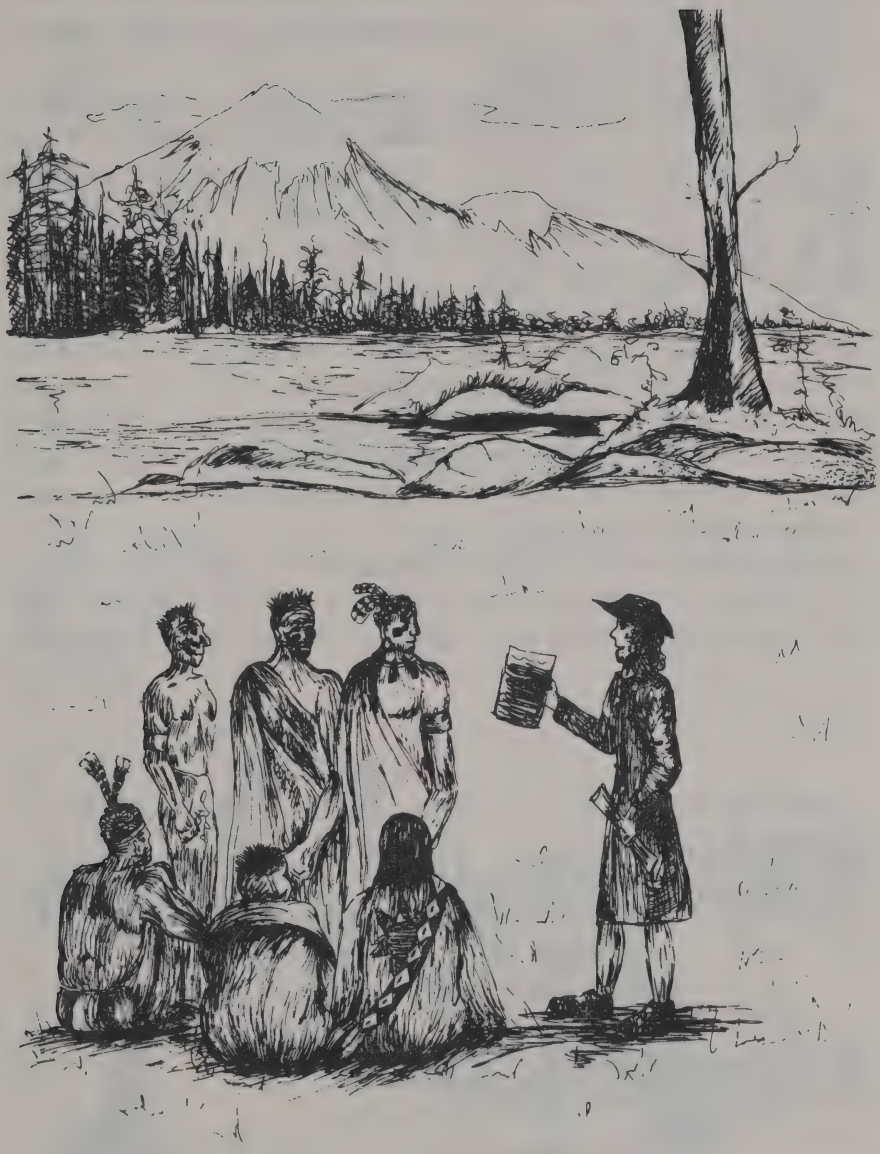
Moving to the established settlements in the colonies wasn't exactly the answer for the Quakers—in Massachusetts, they were thrown in prison and banished; in New Amsterdam, they were sent packing to Rhode Island; and then the Bay Colony, New Haven and Plymouth issued the death penalty for any Quakers found in their territory.

William Penn, the aristocratic son of an English Admiral, had his own problems when he became a Quaker—he was thrown out of school and sentenced to jail. Undaunted, he continued converting people to this new religion and when his father died, Penn took the money owed him by the Crown in the form of a land grant in America.

Penn and his colonists arrived in 1682 and immediately negotiated with the Indians to purchase land. The Quakers were pacifists and believed in true democracy. They would not take up arms against the Indians nor was anyone of a different faith denied access to their settlement. In just 2 short years, the capital of Penn's Province, Philadelphia, had over 2,500 residents. A year later, 7,000 people had made their home in Pennsylvania.

Now the population of the colonies was really beginning to grow—by 1680, the estimated population of North America was over 150,000. But all these people were concentrated along the Atlantic coast. Practically no one realized just how much "country" lay to the west.

But some men were curious and determined to see for themselves. The first exploration of mid-America was done by the French. Since Champlain's activities made the French unwelcome



William Penn negotiating with the Indians for the purchase of Pennsylvania.

in Iroquois territory, they moved further west, exploring the Great Lakes region. Much of the exploration was done by Jesuit fathers spreading religion in this new country. As they moved further westward, stories of a great river running to the sea were mentioned by many of the tribes they visited.

Father Jacques Marquette and his friend, Louis Joliet decided to find this river. In 1673, a small band of explorers set off in two canoes. As they sailed down the Wisconsin River (and all throughout their voyage), they were met with interest and friendship by Indian tribes. About the middle of June, Marquette and Joliet reached the Mississippi River.

As soon as word of the discovery reached France, the Crown determined to use this great river to lay claim to a major part of this exciting new land to the west. Of all who came with this in mind, the greatest was probably Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle. De la Salle not only covered the entire length of the Mississippi, he built forts and when he reached the Gulf of Mexico, named the territory Louisiana, after the King of France.

France's attempt to colonize this territorial claim ended as so many before, in disaster, but her traders and her missionaries kept the French alive so that later the King would try to annex this

Father Marquette and Louis Joliet sailing down the Mississippi in two canoes.

EMIGRATION

UP THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The attention of Emigrants and the Public generally, is called to the now rapidly improving

TERRITORY OF MINNESOTA,

Containing a population of 150,000, and goes into the Union as a State during the present year. According to an act of Congress passed last February, the State is munificently endowed with Lands for Public Schools and State Universities, also granting five per cent. on all sales of U. S. Lands for Internal Improvements. On the 3d March, 1857, grants of Land from Congress was made to the leading Trunk Railroads in Minnesota, so that in a short time the trip from New Orleans to any part of the State will be made in from two and a half to three days. The

CITY OF NININGER,

Situated on the Mississippi River, 35 miles below St. Paul, is now a prominent point for a large Commercial Town, being backed by an extensive Agricultural, Grazing and Farming Country; has fine streams in the interior, well adapted for Milling in all its branches; and Manufacturing **WATER POWER** to any extent.

Mr. **JOHN NININGER**, (a Gentleman of large means, ideas and liberality, speaking the various languages,) is the principal Proprietor of **Nininger**. He laid it out on such principles as to encourage all **MECHANICS**, Merchants, or Professions of all kinds, on the same equality and footing; the consequence is, the place has gone ahead with such rapidity that it is now an established City, and will annually double in population for years to come.

Persons arriving by Ship or otherwise, can be transferred without expense to Steamers going to Saint Louis; or stop at Cairo, and take Railroad to Dunleith (on the Mississippi). Steamboats leave Saint Louis and Dunleith daily for **NININGER**, and make the trip from Dunleith in 36 to 48 hours.

NOTICES.

1. All Railroads and Steamboats giving this card a conspicuous place, or *gratuitous insertion* in their cards, **AIDS THE EMIGRANT** and forwards their own interest.

2. For authentic documents, relative to information, and all particulars in regard to Occupations, Wages, Preempting Lands in neighborhood, Lumber, Price of Lots, Expenses, &c., apply to

THOMAS B. WINSTON, 27 Camp street, New Orleans.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, St. Louis.
JOSEPH B. FORBES, Dunleith.

territory and make it part of France.

Now, in slightly less than 300 years since Columbus visited the West Indies, there were over 2 million people making their homes in America—and nearly 500,000 were negroes, brought here as slaves to work in the tobacco fields. In fact, the southern planters were importing slaves at such a rate, that by 1776, nearly 20 percent of the colonial population had African ancestors. About 25 percent of the blacks captured in Africa came from Angola, another 25 percent from Biafra and the remainder from various other states in west Africa. By the end of the Civil War, when slavery was abolished, there were over 4.5 million blacks with African ancestory living in America.

The great majority of Americans—somewhere near 80 percent—can trace at least part of their ancestory to England. The English came to the New World in record numbers—some because they wanted to, some because they had to and others because they had no choice. In the years just prior to the American Revolution, over 50,000 convicts chose to come to America rather than hang in England. Indentured (bonded) servants—people who sold their services for up to 4 years in return for passage to America—made up another large segment of our early population. Sometimes the English left the colonies, as they did in substantial numbers during and immediately after the Revolution. Englishmen still loyal to the Crown often found they were not welcome here after the colonies were free—and estimates of the number who returned to British soil run as high as 100,000.

In the early colonial years, about 15,000 French citizens came to America, with many settling in the Charleston, South Carolina area. The major influx for Frenchmen came between 1820 and 1920, when nearly one million came to these shores.

The Germans were quick to realize the advantages of a free land. Many German religious groups were under the same governmental pressure as their English counterparts and saw emigration as the only solution. By the Revolution, nearly 200,000 had settled in Pennsylvania and were soon known as the "Pennsylvania Dutch" —a slight misnomer, but the label stuck. The Germans were not only very industrious, but also very loyal to their new country. Many of the Hessian soldiers the British used as mercenaries in the Revolution were talked out of fighting and into farming by their former countrymen.

Later, in the mid 1800's, political turmoil and agricultural failures in Germany brought 1.5 million Germans to America—Germans who were instrumental in settling the mid-west.

The Slavak people had their greatest movement to America from 1880 to 1920, when nearly 4 million of them arrived. Most of these people weren't farmers (most of the land was already claimed by the time they arrived), so they congregated in ethnic neighborhoods where they were responsible for building much of America's coal, iron and steel production.

The Chinese began to arrive on America's west coast just about the time gold was discovered in 1848. And when the Central Pacific Railroad decided to lay track eastward, the Chinese proved to be such good workers and so cheap (as low as 2¢ a day), special agents were sent to China to recruit all the labor they could find. After the railroads were built, many people felt threatened by this influx of inexpensive labor and the Chinese Exclusion Act was passed in 1882, stopping most of the oriental immigration.

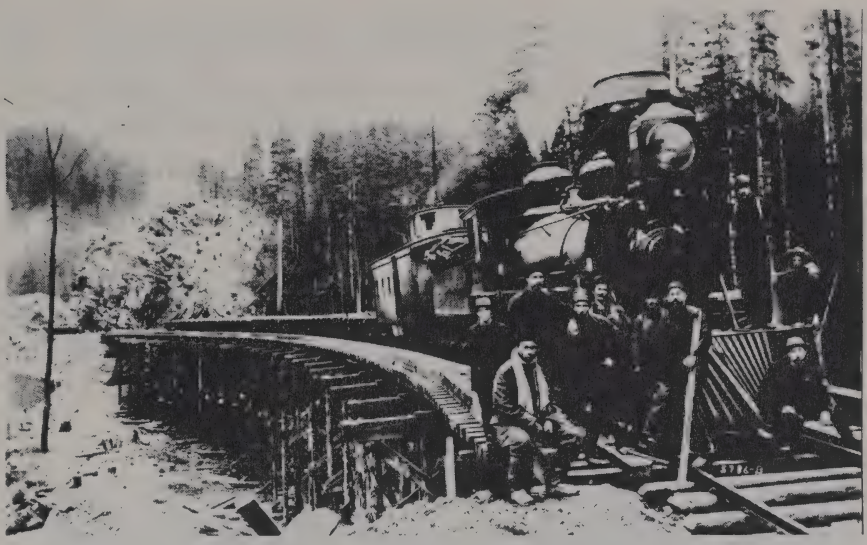
If the Chinese brought the railroad east, the Irish were largely responsible for taking it west. In 1845, the great potato blight in Ireland sent many people looking for a way to America rather than starve. The next 30 years would see over 2 million Irish come to America. While most of the Irish didn't fare well as farmers in America, their willingness to work was responsible for the success of many early construction projects.

The Scotch-Irish were among the frequent early arrivals in the colonies. Between 1720 and 1775, over a quarter million Scotchmen (who had been sent to Ulster in Northern Ireland by James I to keep the Irish under control) settled in places like the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, the Piedmont country of North Carolina and all along the Eastern seaboard. By the time the colonies declared their independence from England, one out of ten American settlers was Scotch-Irish. These hearty people helped their new homeland in another way—when they found all the good land along the coast was already taken, these Scotch-Irish became the corps of pioneers who took wagon trains west to settle America's heartland.

When you try to determine when the Polish immigrants came to this country, you run into the problem of having those statistics intermixed with the figures for both Russia, Austria and Hungary—all of whom dominated Poland at one time or another. We know about 2 million Polish immigrants arrived after 1880, settling in

German immigrants headed for Salt Lake City, 1880. Meeting at Castle Garden, N.Y. before departure.

Chinese arriving in San Francisco undergo customs inspection, ca. 1877.



Construction crew with woodburning balloon stack locomotive at a crossing of the Green River, west slope of the Cascades, 1885.

Irish emigrants are leaving home but have the priest's blessing to speed their journey, ca. 1851.

ethnic communities around Pittsburgh, Detroit, Buffalo and Chicago.

Italians have come to America in record numbers. Well over 5 million have found homes on this side of the Atlantic. Many of the Italians who arrived early in this century went straight across the country to parts of California that reminded them of home. Here

Leaving their Scottish homeland for America.

they were responsible for establishing America's wine industry. Later arrivals came from southern Italy where their reason for coming was primarily to escape bad economic conditions in their homeland. The southern Italians usually stayed east of the Mississippi since they seemed to prefer city life to agriculture.

The Japanese are one of least populous ethnic groups. Up until 1890, they were forbidden by the Emperor to leave the country. When that order was finally rescinded, 100,000 Japanese made a quick exit, many of them stopping to settle in Hawaii. Less than a half million Japanese have come to the United States since 1891.

Jewish history in America dates back to 1654, when the first

Two young Polish peasant women ready to leave Ellis Island, ca. 1910.

A group of Italian arrivals ready to be processed at Ellis Island.

Jewish refugees from Russia passing the Statue of Liberty, 1892.

group of 23 landed in New Amsterdam. Over the next hundred years, the influx was small—probably 500–600 by the Revolution. Between 1820 and 1870, nearly half a million German Jews settled along the east coast. Between 1880 and the First World War, about one-fourth of the world's Jews settled in ethnic neighborhoods in major American cities—always their reason for coming was the same—to escape persecution in their homeland. Today, about five and a half million Jews live in America—almost twice as many as live in Israel. Since all of our ancestors came to America by boat in those early years, one way to substantiate their arrival (as well as prove what family members arrived with them) is to review the passenger lists at their port of entry. Naturally, knowing the year—or at least the approximate year—of arrival will certainly facilitate your search. Here, then, are a list of the most likely ports of arrival along the eastern seaboard:

Port of Entry	Passenger Lists Dated—
Alexandria, Virginia	1820–1852
Annapolis, Maryland	1849
Baltimore, Maryland	1820–1909
Bangor, Maine	1848
Barnstable, Massachusetts	1820–1826
Bath, Maine	1825–1832, 1867
Boston, Massachusetts	1820–1943
Bristol & Warren, Rhode Island	1820–1824, 1828, 1843–1871
Charleston, South Carolina	1820–1829, 1906–1945
Galveston, Texas	1846–1871
Jacksonville, Florida	1804–1845
Kennebunk, Maine	1820–1827, 1842
Key West, Florida	1837–1868, 1898–1945
Marblehead, Massachusetts	1820–1852
Miami, Florida	1899–1945
Mobile, Alabama	1820–1862, 1904–1945
Nantucket, Massachusetts	1820–1862
New Bedford, Massachusetts	1823–1899, 1902–1942
New Orleans, Louisiana	1820–1945

New York, New York	1820–1942
Newport, Rhode Island	1820–1875
Plymouth, Massachusetts	1821–1843
Providence, Rhode Island	1820–1867, 1911–1943
Richmond, Virginia	1820–1844
St. Augustine, Florida	1820–1827, 1870
Savannah, Georgia	1820–1868, 1906–1945

While Spain was responsible for opening up much of the New World, the major influx of Spanish-speaking peoples to America began after 1920. Mexicans have crossed our common border almost every year. West Indians as well as Cubans have also continued to migrate to mainland America. Puerto Ricans have come in large numbers, but their movement is uncontrolled because they are considered American citizens. With 6 to 7 million Spanish-speaking people in the United States, this is by far the largest ethnic group we have.

Each of these ethnic groups had to gain acceptance in their adopted country; each had to undergo changes in their lifestyle and adjustments to their culture in order to take their places in established communities. And each of these groups has made a contribution to the foundation of America. This country was built by people who had the courage to leave the familiar and endure the hardships of the unfamiliar. That kind of proud heritage is a very special commodity—don't let it get away.

THE MEANING AND ORIGIN OF HERALDRY

Medieval Crusader

When you realize that nearly 85 percent of all Americans can trace their heritage back to one of the British Commonwealth nations—England, Scotland, Ireland or Wales, you'll be able to imagine just how many people living in America are likely to have an authentic coat-of-arms somewhere in their background. There are many coats-of-arms circulating that are the product of recent artistic innovation, and if you'd like to have one of these on the wall of your den, there are several legitimate houses that specialize in their creation.

But you and I aren't so interested in recent developments, we're trying to discover if any of our ancestors had the rank

or position in the old country that would have entitled them to own and use an official coat-of-arms.

Heraldry, at one time, was very serious business. You see, the reason for having a coat-of-arms was so you could be identified in battle. So not only was your shield adorned with your chosen identification, but so was your helmet—just in case your shield wasn't visible.

Sir Thomas Malory, who lived from 1408 to 1471, the time when knighthood and heraldry was probably at its peak, wrote what is considered the finest collection of Arthurian romances—Le Morte D'Artur—the death of King Arthur. The feeling and intensity for knighthood during the 15th century shows up quite well in this paragraph on the death of Lancelot—"Thou Sir Lancelot, there thou liest, that thou were never matched of earthly knight's hand. And thou were the courteoust knight that ever bare shield. And thou were the truest friend to thy lover that ever bestrad horse. And thou were the truest lover of a sinful man that ever loved woman. And thou were the kindest man that ever struck with sword. And thou were the goodliest person that ever came among press of knights. And thou were the meekest man and the gentlest that ever ate in

Shakespeare

the hall among ladies. And thou were the sternest knight to thy mortal foe that ever put spear in the rest."

I'm certain you get the idea that knights and all that went with them were highly regarded. In most cases, coats-of-arms were issued to individuals (such as Lancelot) rather than to families. And under strict heraldic tradition, only the first son of the first son is entitled to bear his ancestor's coat-of-arms. If there was more than one son in the family, the rules of heraldry said it was alright for them to use the coat-of-arms, but it had to be changed in some way. If the family's line was to be carried on by daughters, she was allowed to combine her family's coat of arms with that of her husbands. That's a bit of a warning to those of you who begin to trace a coat-of-arms, obviously there are going to be combinations along the way that will make it necessary for you to carefully dissect each coat-of-arms in order to identify the changes and additions that occurred over the years.

Incidentally the name "coat-of-arms" comes from the practice of the knight wearing a cloth coat over his armor—a coat on which

The coat of arms of the Trevelyan family. Shield, Helmet, and Crest.

his identifying arms were sewn. The knight, therefore, wore a *coat-of-arms.*

When the custom of having a coat-of-arms really became popular, every knight wanted to make his own, unique insignia. Obviously, there was some duplication—in most cases the duplication wasn't settled without some kind of fight. In fact, the fighting over coats-of-arms became so intense that in 1419, Henry V of England issued a decree that there would be no more coats of arms unless your ancestor had one, or unless you received one as a gift from the Crown. Later in the century, Richard III, just to reinforce the decree, sent inspectors into the various parts of the kingdom to authenticate coats-of-arms already in use and deny their use to anyone who was trying to circumvent the king's order.

These inspectors—known as heralds—have full jurisdiction over disputes over who is or who is not entitled to use a particular coat-of-arms. The heralds are still very much in existence today and preside over the heraldric lineage at The College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London E.C.4V4BT. No outsiders are allowed access to their records so mail contact is the only way to have your research done.

There are three rules for granting a coat-of-arms.

1. Document that you are a direct descendant of an arms-bearing ancestor in an unbroken line of first sons. In this situation you can have your ancestor's coat-of-arms assigned to you.

2. Prove your descent as any of the other sons of an arms-bearing ancestor and you can have an altered (different) coat-of-arms assigned.

3. If you are of English or Welsh descent, you can buy a brand new coat-of-arms.

Actually, if you want to be 100% correct historically, you should not refer to the identifying adornment we've been discussing as a "coat-of-arms," it should be referred to as an "Achievement of Arms." Common usage has eroded the original name, but remember that the coat-of-arms was only what I described earlier—a coat worn over the armor on which was painted the Achievement of Arms.

Why don't we take just a moment to look closely at the various parts of an Achievement of Arms? Regardless of their complexity, the components are all well defined and named.

There are 8 recognized parts to each Achievement of Arms. A

crest, wreath, mantle, helmet, shield, supporters, compartment and motto. A description of an Achievement of Arms is called a blazon, and while our description will be quite detailed, the official descriptions are usually only one sentence long.

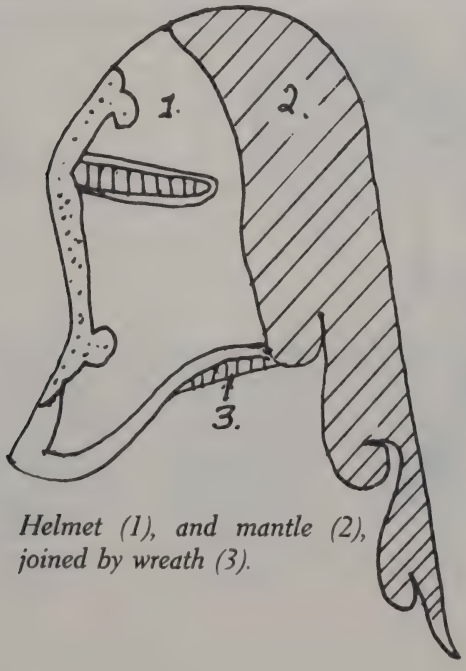
The Helmet—This was the portion of the armor used to protect the head and eventually the face. The helmet shown on the shield indicated the rank of the user.

The Crest—This is the figure or symbol attached to the top of the helmet to help identify the wearer. Its design was usually taken from the shield and it's always used with the Achievement of Arms—never by itself.

The Wreath—Also known as a torse, this twisted cloth or piece of silk was put at the base of the crest to conceal the joint of the crest and the helmet. The standard wreath has six twists that alternate the color and metal of the shield.

The Mantle—Also known as a lambrequin, the mantle was actually a piece of fabric attached to the helmet to protect the wearer from the heat of the sun. You'll find two basic types of mantles—a whole mantle or a seaweed (much-divided) mantle which was supposed to indicate the wearer had been involved in a struggle involving hand-to-hand combat.

The Shield—This is undoubtedly the most important component in any Achievement of Arms so I'm going to take the time to give



Helmet (1), and mantle (2), joined by wreath (3).

you some "extra" detail about it. Throughout the years, the shape of the shield has changed—somewhat like our fashions do today. While the shape of the shield isn't important in reading its meaning, it may be an indication of the time period the shield was in use.

There are five important points on a shield, and these points are usually called out as though you were holding the shield in front of you for protection: the *dexter* is the right side; the *sinister* is the left side; the *chief* is the top; the *base* is the bottom; and the *fess* point is in the center. Of course, if you're facing a shield (as you would be doing when you examine the illustrations with this section), all the point locations are reversed.

The *tinctures* are the "metals", "colors" or "furs" used on the field. There are two metals, gold (or) shown in yellow and silver (argent) shown as white.

Five colors are used—red (gules), blue (azure), green (vert), purple (purpure), and black (sable).

And there are two fur patterns—an ermine pattern in black and white (this is sometimes shown as gold and black); and a vair pattern which alternates blue and white (and occasionally blue and silver). As an interesting sidelight, the vair was a type of squirrel, blue/grey on top with a white underside, whose fur was very popular as a lining for cloaks.

Incidentally, if you should come across a reddish-purple color (murray or sanguine) or an orange-tawny color (henna) your investiga-

Shield, Helmet, and Crest

Basic Shield

tion is likely to get even more interesting and perhaps a bit disturbing. You see, these two colors were rarely used because they signified an abatement of honor and were a mark of disgrace.

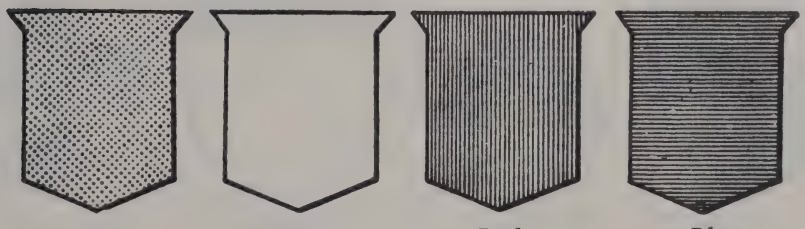
When it came to painting the shield, the standing rule is that metal is always displayed on color, or color is displayed on metal. You'll never find metal on metal, or color on color simply because these combinations didn't provide enough definition for rapid identification on the battlefield.

Also on the shield's field, you'll find designs, known as charges. These designs might be anything, but the most popular subjects are lions, roses and lilies.

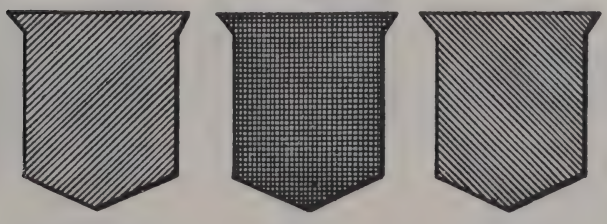
The geometric figures used as designs on the shield fall into two categories—Honorable Ordinaires and Sub-Ordinaires. There are seven Honorable Ordinaires: the bend, the chevron, the chief, the cross, the fess, the pale and the saltire (see the examples).

There are fourteen Sub-Ordinaires: the annulet, the billet, the bordure, the canton, the flaunch, the fret, the gyron, the inescutcheon, the label, the lozenge, the orle, the pile, the roundel, and the tressure. (If your search takes you this far, consult any good heraldric reference book for examples.)

COLOURS

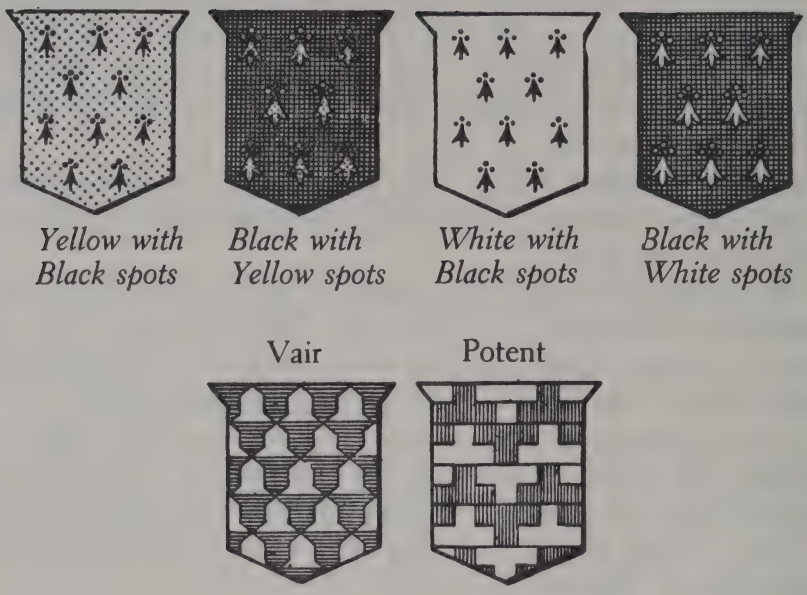


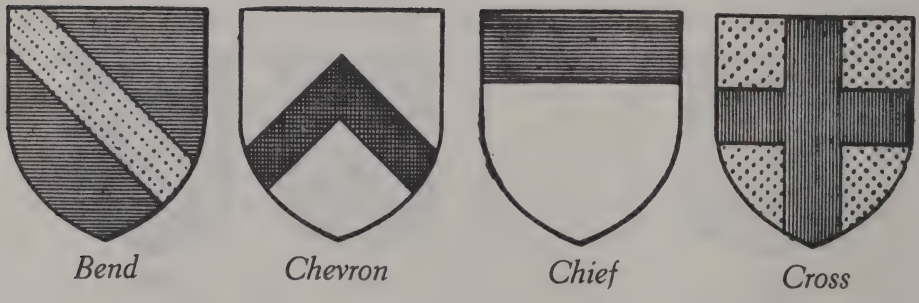
Yellow *White* *Red* *Blue*

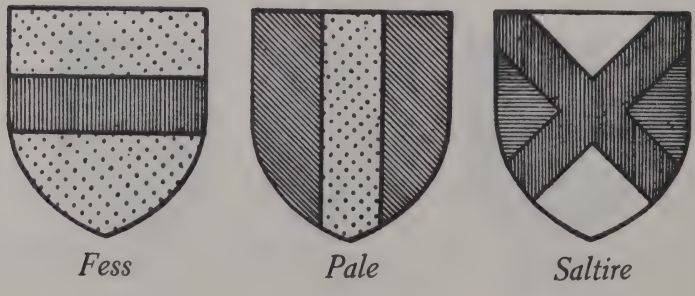


Purple *Black* *Green*

FUR


Erminois
Pean
Ermine
Ermines
Yellow with Black spots
Black with Yellow spots
White with Black spots
Black with White spots
Vair
Potent


Bend
Chevron
Chief
Cross


Fess
Pale
Saltire

The Partition Lines are used to divide the shield and to border both the Honorable Ordinaires and the Sub-Ordinaires. There are eight basic styles: indented, invected, engrailed, wavy, nebuly, embattled, reguly and dovetailed. (See the examples we've shown.)

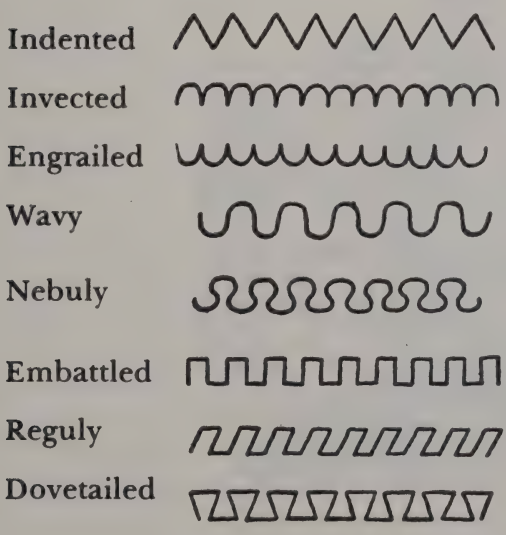
The Supporters—These are the figures on either side of the shield —people or animals—holding up the shield. In Scotland, the supporters were called bearers.

The Compartment—This is the base or "ground" on which the supporters stand. The origin is believed to have been Scottish and possibly represented the territories held by the owner of the Achievement of Arms.

The Motto—This saying, hope or creed is almost always shown in Latin. The "ribbon" on which the words appear might be at the bottom on the Compartment or, in some cases, at the top of the Arms. The motto is not considered an essential part of the display.

Those eight parts of an Achievement of Arms are the basic ingredients—however there are several other additions which may or may not appear, depending both on how the Arms were obtained and the social position of the bearer.

The Insignia of Office—Most likely a baton or wand indicating high office, displayed from behind the shield.



Partition Lines

The Insignia of an Order of Knighthood—Any grade of an order of knighthood was allowed to display an insignia with his Achievement of Arms. It could be anything from a circle around the outer edge of the shield to a badge suspended below it.

The Coronet—A crown that denotes a peer (such as a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, etc.) of the kingdom. The coronet, when the bearer is entitled to display one, rests above the shield and supports the helmet.

The Robe of Estate—Another way to denote a peer of the kingdom, and it was often used as a background to the Arms. It usually appears scarlet with a taffeta lining, and the degree of rank is indicated by the number of "guards" or bands of fur.

I've only been able to discuss some of the basics of heraldry with you. Heraldry, itself, is a vast subject and mastering all the subtleties of this colorful practice involves years of study and research.

I'll confirm that last statement when I remind you we've been concerned here primarily with English and Scottish heraldry. In fact, all the present European countries have heraldric tradition—some more deeply entrenched than others. So if the thought that you may be entitled to display an original Achievement of Arms excites the

The Royal Arms

Note the use of motto, supporters, compartment and crest.

adventurer in you, your local library will likely have reference books that will explain heraldric traditions in Austria, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Norway, and so forth—and if your ancestors can be traced to Japan, you'll find extensive use of heraldry dating back as far as the eleventh century.

Heraldry seems to be a subject that will always be with us. Even though as Samuel Coleridge said, "The Knight's bones are dust, and his good sword rust; His soul is with the saints, I trust." it's still nice to dream . . .

ORIGIN OF NAMES

Between 1864 and 1936 there lived a Spanish writer, poet and philosopher called Miguel de Unamuno. Writing at great length on many subjects, Unamuno had this to say about the origin of names: "In Homeric times people and things had two names: the one given them by men and the one given them by gods. I wonder what God calls me?"

While Unamuno certainly had an interesting philosophical question, most of us have been too busy worrying about the names we call each other to give much thought to the answer.

In the very beginning, the most anybody had was a first name. These Christian or "given" names worked just fine until society became complex; until such things as trade and commerce came into being, then one name just wasn't adequate. For instance, if you told your partner that James owed 2 pieces of gold, chances are he'd ask, "Which James?" To bring some kind of order to a potentially chaotic situation, the various "Jameses" were described by the place they lived—"by the mill", "on the hill", "at the water." So eventually you had Mills, Hills and Atwaters.

People were also given "names" according to their occupations —butcher, baker or carpenter.

Another interesting way of giving people last names (surnames) is to derive a name patronymically. That rather impressive term refers to a name based on your fathers name. For instance, if your

father's name was John and you were his son, chances are, you would have been called Johnson. The variations, of course, are unlimited—Peter and Peterson, Robert and Robertson, Michael and Michaelson, and so forth.

As you begin to trace your ancestors, you'll find having some inkling of how names have developed and then changed over the years is going to be very important.

The five most common names in America today are Smith, Johnson, Williams, Brown and Jones. But remember, that one reason so many people have the same surname is that many foreign immigrants, in an attempt to "Americanize" their names, either translated their names to American equivalents (such as Fox for the French name Renard) or changed them completely when they found their ethnic backgrounds were a handicap.

There were other ways names got changed as well. Many early citizens didn't know how to write their names, so when official documents needed to be prepared, the clerks often used phonetic spelling—a name like Boone could have been spelled Boon or Boonne or Bune or Bunne and so forth. And once a particular spelling got into the official records, it often stuck with a family who began using it because they thought it was correct.

Another way names got changed in those early, confusing days was tradition. For instance, Peter the son of John was, of course, Peter Johnson; But Henry the son of Peter became known as Henry Peterson. That means the family surname changed completely every generation. Fortunately, in the middle of the 1500's this surname changing was discontinued. If it hadn't been discontinued, today's genealogical research would be nearly impossible.

Still another way to find yourself called by a new "name" occurred when immigration officials couldn't cope with the sounds or the spelling of the foreign name they heard and so made it appear like something they were more familiar with.

Knowing the various ways to spell your name will be an important asset when you begin your genealogical research. When you look through public records, if you haven't given some serious consideration to how someone somewhere may have spelled (or misspelled) your name, you could very well overlook an important part of your heritage.

You might want to try these exercises:

a. Write down every possible spelling of your name you can think

of, no matter how unusual or outlandish it might be.

b. In saying your name outloud, try to remember how people have mispronounced it in the past.

c. Don't be afraid to experiment just a bit—for instance you might make soft consonants hard and hard consonants soft; you might replace the C's with K's and vice versa.

You'll certainly come up with some most unusual looking names for yourself, but chances are, somewhere in your past, that's the way it was.

Then, too, depending on your ethnic origin, your search for ancestral identity may take on some very special twists—here are a few—

Norwegians often take a name associated with the family farm.

Many Arabs don't have surnames, only nicknames that usually end when the bearer dies.

Indonesians have only a surname—given names are just beginning to be used.

In Sweden, a national committee is encouraging the building of new family names because so many names had patronymic origins, the system was becoming very confusing.

Spanish families often have two surnames—the first from the father's family and the second from the mother's family.

Most German names are derived from occupations, colors or locations.

Historically, Chinese placed their surname first. However many of the Chinese Americans are following our western custom.

Most American Indian names were given as the result of some experience the young warrior or maiden had when they became an adult. Usually the names just didn't translate well into English. Around 1903, President Theodore Roosevelt encouraged the Indians on a large Sioux reservation to be renamed, so many of the early names were recorded and classified.

If your heritage is African going back to the slavery period, you'll find no surnames were allowed until the slave was free. Original African names were rarely used, instead the slave owner usually picked a name he liked for his slave. After 1865, the newly freed slaves normally avoided the names of their former masters, choosing instead names of other prestigious families—a reason why so many black families have English sounding names.

Every country has a type of nobility—families who because of

being industrious, inheritance, appointment, marriage or birth became a part of aristocracy. Here, by country, are some of the names my research has shown have been a part of these upper classes over the years:

England

Athelstan, Augustus, Beauchamp, Beau fort, Beaufort, Berengar, Boleyn, Bolingbroke, Brandon, Canute, Cavendish, Clifford, de Bohun, de Boulogne, de Burgh, de Coucy, de Holand, de Montfort, de Normandy, Dowding, Dudley, Egbert, Ethelbald, Ethelbert, Ethelred, Ethelwolf, Ferrers, Gray, Grey, Hardi canute, Hepburn, Howard, Hyde, Ironside, Jones, Lyon, Marshal, Mortimer, Neville, Ogilvy, Parr, Plantagenet, Pole, Scott, Seymour, Seymoure, Stanley, Stein, Stewart, Stuart, Sweyn, Swynford, Tudor, Visconti, Waldegrave, William, Woodville, Worsley.

France

Amadeus, Bonaparte, Bourbon, Capet, Carolingian, Charlemagne, Conde, d'Angouleme, de Joinville, de La Roche, de Lorraine, de Medicis, de Montpensier, de Poitiers, d'Estouteville, de Vallabriga, de Vendome, Gaston, Godoy, Habsburg, Leszczynska, Martel, Merovingian, Pascual, Penthievre, Philibert, Rubertian, Valois, Visconti, Xavier.

Germany

Adamowic, Ascanian, Bathory, Billung, Brunonian, Carolingian, Charlemagne, Chotek, de Ligne, de Medici, d'Este, Habsburg, Hesse, Hohenberg, Hohenstaufen, Hohenzollenn, Kaltenbrunner, Laufenburg, Leopoldina, Lorraine, Ludovica, Luidolfings, Luitpold, Martel, Merovingian, Orth, Petznek, Salian, Salvator, Saxon, Schillingsfurst, Sforza, Swabian, Syringus, Tomanek, Toselli, von Arenberg, von Hohenlohe, von Moran, von Nordheim, von Rheinfelden, von Salm, von Supplinburg, Welf, Welser, Wettin, Wisniowecki, Wittelsbach, Wolfling, Wurttemberg, Zahringen.

Ireland
(A King In Every County)

Aed Findliath, Ailech, Burke, Butler, Cenel n Eogain, Clann Cholmain, Conall Enda, Conn, Cormac MacArt, de Brugh, de Clare, De Courci, De Lacy, Domnall Ua Lochlainn, Eogan, Fitzgerald, Garret, Kavanaugh, Luineach, MacMurrough, Mac Murrough, Mac William, Mael Muaid, Maelsechlainn, Mathgamain, More, Murchad, Nial Glundub, Niall, O'Brien, O'Connor, O'Donnell, O'Melaghlin, O'Neill, Ruadri Ua Conchubair (Rory O'Connor), Talbot, Todelbach, Toirdelbach Ua Conchubair, Vlaid.

Italy

Aistulf, Albizzi, Augustulus, Authari, Bentivaglio, Borgia, Buglioni, de Beauharnais, della Scala, de Medici, Este, Fagginola, Farnese, Florence, Galleazzo, Gonzaga, Guiscard, Ivrea, Ladislas, Luitprand, Manin, Odoacer, Palaeologus, Petrucci, Sforza, Theodoric, Theophylact, Valois, Visconti.

Portugal

Aviz, Braganza, de Boulogne, de Castro, de Guzman, de Leon, de Savoie, de Trastamara, Dias, Diniz, Goncalves, Henriques, Nemours, Teles.

Russia

Alekseevich, Apraksina, Basilli, Dolgorukaya, Dolgoruki, Donskoi, Fedorovna, Godunov, Gorbataya, Gruszecka, Ivanovna, Kalita, Karnovich, Krasinski, Leopoldovna, Lopukhina, Lyapunov, Mikhailovich, Miloslavskaya, Momonov, Monomakhi, Naryshkina, Nevski, Palaeologus, Porphyrogenitus, Pozharski, Romanov, Salty Kova, Shestova, Shuiski, Skavronskaya, Trubetskoi, Tzimisces, Yurievich, Zarutski.

Scotland

Canmore, de Balliol, de Bruce, Douglas, Hamilton, Hepburn, Mac Alpine, Macbeth, Mac Donald, Strathclyde, Stuart.

Spain

(Visigoth) Alaric, Athanagild, Leovigild, Reccared, Recesswinth, Roderic, Sisenand, Swintila, Wamba, Witiza. *(Moorish)* Hakam, Hammuda, Omayyad, Rahman. *(More Recent)* Asturias, Barcelona, Bereguer, Bourbon, Charlemagne, de Asis, de Bar, de Borbon, de Pavla, di Caserta, Farnese, Garces, Gonzalez, Trastamaran.

PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

at	ie. Attwell-at the well
bi, by	beside ie. Byfleet-by the fleet, Byduk-by the dike
botle, bottle	abode or house ie. Bolton-an enclosure with a house
burg, buruh, burh, bury, burgh, borough	usually defines the defensible places such as an early earthwork and later a fortified town ie. Pittsburgh- the fortified town of Pitt Fort Pitt
by, baer, boer, byr, bo, bua	to dwell in (as a building or farmstead later denoted a village or town) ie. Skidby-a log hut (as a dwelling)
carrick, craig, crick, crau	a rock or craig ie. Ascric-ash ridge

chester, ces- ter, caster, ceaster	indicate sites of Roman oc- cupation ie. Westchester- a western site
combe, cum	a hollow in a hillside ie. Winchcombe-woods in the corner (wincel) of the land
dell, dale, thal	a valley ie. longsdale-a long valley
den, dene, denu	denoted woodlands suitable for the pasturage of goats or swine ie. hazeldon-hazel trees in the woods
dic, dyke, ditch	a ditch ie. Ditchford-dicford
Don, Dun	a hill, height, or fort or earthwork ie. Dundrum-the fort on the hill Dunbar- the hill of Saint Bar
dorp, dorf, tref, treb, trev, tre	township or hamlet ie. Langthorpe (lambetors- lamb) a township with lambs
et	ie. Ettun-at the tun farmhouse
field, mat, maes, magh, mag	a home by the field ie. Masham
ford, fjord, fuhrt, forde	a crossing but in old norse, an arm of the sea ie. Kingsford-the king's crossing Orford- the shore of the fiord

gale, gill	denotes ravine or narrow lane or hollow in a hill ie. fingal-woodpecker's (fin) hollow
garth, acre	small enclosures such as a small field, yard ie. Applegarth-an enclosed area of apples Sandiacre-an acre which is sandy
hall, healh	originally thought to be a stone house, but now defined as a slope (healh), steep hill, bank ie. Westhill-the Western slope
ham, heim, hen, home	is usually combined with the name of the original settler ie. Buckingham
hop	a small bay or inlet haven, also a pool in a moor or marsh ie. Hopston-the pool or bay by the farm-stead
ley, loo, lea, leigh	fallow or untilled land or pasture an open place in the woods, woodland pasture ie. Leighton-pasture by the homestead
or	the shore of the river or sea
ridge, hrycg, rudge, rigge	a back or ridge ie. ardridge-a high ridge
sculf, shelf, shel, skel	a shelf or lodge ie. shelford-a shallow ford
thwaite	to chop, clearings or a place cleared of woods ie. Thornythwaite-a place cleared of thorns

ton, tun	signifies a farmstead, commonly preceded by a descriptive term ie. Hampton-a high farmstead Dalton-a farmstead in a dale
weald, wall	a homestead by the wall ie. Walton
wick, wich	a dwelling place; a bay ie. Hardwick-the abode of the herd, Sandwich-the sandy bay

COMMON NAMES AND THEIR MEANINGS

Apple	One who dwells near an apple tree; descendant of Adel, short form of Adalbert (noble bright).
Bank	One who lived near an embankment or mound; does not refer to money.
Barber	Once a surgeon, blood letter and hairdresser.
Beach	Name given to those who lived near an ocean, beech tree or brook.
Butcher	A cutter and seller of meat.
Blacksmith	Iron is the "black" metal; one who worked it.
Carpenter	A woodworker.
Castle	A person who worked in, built, lived in or near yesterday's titans.

Champion	Has its origins in medieval combat; one who would fight for another.
Cliff	A geographic name identifying those who lived near steep slopes or rocks.
Cook	A preparer of food.
Creek	Those who once lived in or near marshes, creeks or wetlands.
Cross	Saints would often have a cross erected to them at roadsides or intersections. A "Cross" was one who lived near the marker.
Deal	Original inhabitants of the Deal (Valley) in Kent, England.
Deer	Those emigrants from Aberdeenshire, Scotland. Dwellers in the Deer (forest).
Dove	Either one who dwelled near the Dove (black, dark) or a possessor of the gentle characteristics of the bird of peace.
Drum(m)	A person who originated from the Drum, a back hill or ridge.
Duck	A possessor of the characteristics of a duck. Also a pet form of Marmaduke, a sea leader.
Eagle	Aegel means noble and Eagle means descendant of noble ones; also one who dwelled at the sign of the Eagle or came from Eagle, Oakwood, in Lincolnshire.
Earth	A farmer, one who tilled the soil.

Edge	A dweller on a hillside, cliff or edge. Common geographical reference name.
Emperor	Originally a commander or leader, ultimately the supreme commander or sovereign.
End	One who lived near a boundary or at an end of a row.
Fabric	Variant for one who worked in metals, was a smith.
Fair	Descriptive for those who were beautiful, descendant from beautiful ones.
Falls	A geographic term describing those who lived near waterfalls or on a slope.
Farmer	Despite the inclination to identify this name as another soil tiller, it describes one who tilled the revenue, in other words, a tax collector.
Fern	A place name describing those who lived near the alder tree or Fern.
Field	Those who lived in open, treeless, fenceless tracts of arable land.
Fisherman	One who caught, sold or lived near the fishing industry.
Flax	One who dealt in, made or sold linen from the flax plant.
Flower(s)	A maker of arrows or a descendant of same.

Fortune	Indeed, those who were considered lucky or fortunate.
Fox	One who possesses the characteristics of a fox or who lives near the sign of the fox.
Friend	A person held in the highest regard.
Gale	Those who lived near a jail or prison; an unusually happy person.
Gem	A highly cherished person.
Glove(ver)	A maker and/or seller of gloves.
Goat	An occupational and place name for one who raised goats or lived near where goats grazed.
Gold	Personal names given those who traded or worked with the metal.
Gravel	Those who lived in small groves.
Green	Around each village green people lived. Those who did so were named Green.
Grove	Place name given those who lived in large groves.
Guard	Occupational name for watchmen or guards.
Hail	One who saluted or acclaimed.
Hawk	One who either lived near a hawk sign or possessed the characteristics of a hawk. Also, a pet form of Harry or Henry.

Heaven	Evan is the Welsh form of John, the gracious gift of Jehovah. Heavens are descendants of Evan.
Herd	Tenders of the flocks and herds, shepherds and carers for domestic animals.
Hoe	Geographical name identifying those who lived at or near the spur of a hill.
Hook	A geographic, denoting one who lived near some natural feature with a bend in it.
Horn	Does not relate to the musical instrument, rather it denotes those who lived near a protruding hill or mountain.
Horse	Short form for Englishmen who resided in or near a horse pasture or came from the horse island, Horsey.
Hunter	Occupational name for huntsmen, seekers of game for the lord.
Iron(s)	Originally one who came from Airaines, which means brass, in the country of France.
Ivory	Ivory is a province in Normandy and also means archer. This name has either site or occupational origins.
Jack(et)	Jack is the pet name for John. Most names with Jack as the prefix are derivatives of John in some form.
Jewel	The term Jewell refers to descendants of Jehovah the God. Jewel is likely the short-form.

Judge	English or Irish denoting the ones who held and exercised the powers of some judicial function.
Junior	Derived from the Latin Junius, refers to descendants of someone, the youthful ones.
Keen	Those who possessed sharp insights, were quick of thought and action.
Keeper	Can be used as a single name or in compound form, i.e., Housekeeper. Those who attended to things in their care.
Kernel	German name of place and occupation. Can refer to millers, cart drivers or emigrants from Kern, Germany.
King	Those who imitated the role of king in some manner or had direct connections with regal ones.
Knight	Medieval role where for service to the king, land and/or privilege was granted.
Lad(d)	Servants or attendants to gentlemen.
Lamb	In feudal times, public places placed signs in front of their establishments. Thus, one who had characteristics of the gentle animal or who lived near a place where the lamb sign was hung.
Law	Those who lived near graveyards or burial mounds.

Leather	Those who worked with leather or were descendants of Hleothor, which means melody, tune.
Lilac	Those who lived near the fragrant flower.
Lion	Place and sign name from the English. Used to describe courage.
Little	Used in compound names as well as to describe size, i.e., Littleman, Littlejohn.
Lord	Another name carried over from the middle ages and the feudal system. Those who are in fact or mind superior.
Love	Those who have wolf-like characteristics or are descendants from Lufa, England.
Major	As in Major or Minor, one who is larger, a larger man, a descriptive name.
Marsh	Swamp dwellers or people living near wetlands.
Mason	Occupational name for those who worked with brick or stone.
Mayor	Title or position, name derived from the post held.
Minister	Variant of Minster, an assistant to some official.
Moon	The one who was monastic or lived near a moon sign.

Moor(e)	As in Othello, a dark one, or one who lived on or near the wastelands of Scotland.
Mountain	Those who lived on, near or came from the higher elevations.
North	The geographic/directional name given to those who came from the north of where they currently resided.
Owl	Descriptive and sign name for persons possessing the bird-like characteristics or living near the owl sign.
Painter	Occupational name for artists of Rembrandt quality or your local house painter.
Palm	Refers to the palm tree and religious ceremonies rather than the hand.
Parents	Connected with the clergy, priests and fathers, usually simply the father.
Parson	The child of a minister or par son. Par also is a form of Peter, or Peter's son.
Pasture	Another term denoting shepherd or flock tender.
Peace	Name given to those born during the Easter season when the Christian King of Peace prevailed.
Pebble	Does not refer to little rocks, rather those who lived near or came from a place of assembly.
Peer	Variant of Peter, the rock; name given to the descendants.

People	Similar to Pebble, those from a place of assembly.
Pigeon	Descriptive name for those possessing the characteristics.
Pillar	Germanic in origin; Bilihar meant army, Pillar(s) were descendants of Bilihar.
Plow	Those who followed the spring ritual of plowing.
Poet	Name given to those workers of rhyme and verse.
Pond	Those who lived on or near small bodies of water.
Pope	Those who assumed the role in fact or fiction; also, unusually austere, sometimes saintly people.
Printer	Occupational name for those who composed the printed page.
Queen	Those who would play the role of a queen in drama or were in some manner attached to the Queen's retinue.
Rain	Descendants of counsels or mighty ones. Connected with the term regent. Also, the term was used to identify those from wetlands.
Ransom	Randal refers to a shield or wolf; Rand is short for Randolph, the son of one who was shield-like.
Reed	Form of red describing ruddy people, or people who lived in reedy areas.

Regal	Descendant of nobility, or royal in nature.
Rice	Form of the Welsh name Rhys, or ardor.
Rich	Short for Richard, a ruler or hard person, refers to the descendants.
Ridge	Those who lived on or near the geographic feature.
Robber	Robert refers to bright, famous people. Variant of Robert; descendant of Rob.
Roman	Those who pilgrimmed to Rome or came from Rome.
Rood	Another variant for red or ruddy-like people. Those who dwelled near roadside crosses from medieval times.
Sailor	Festive dancers and/or shipworkers or seamen.
Saint	Used in compounds to refer to Catholic saints, i.e., St. George, or places named after saints.
Seal	Those who lived near or at the seal or hall. Name of many places in Great Britain.
Sheep	Those who tended or were connected with the flocks.
Shepherd	Occupational term of ancient use and origin.
Ship	Worker on or near ships and shipyards. Those who lived near the ship's sign, even if they never went to sea.

Shoemaker	Occupational name for workers in footwear.
Shore	Those who live near the ocean. Hebrew variants refer to Joseph who is bullock-like. Those who lived near the bullock sign.
Singer	Connected with church singing in English; place name; singer in the German.
Sparrow	Sign name for those living near the sparrow sign; one possessing cheerful characteristics.
Spear	Watchmen, lookouts and/or guards from antiquity.
Steel	Refers not to the metal, but to descendants of those who live near a place where climbing was necessary, the stile.
Sweet	A dear or beloved one, used most often as part of a compound, i.e., Sweeten or son of the sweet man.
Teacher	An instructor, one would hope, pure and simple. Occupational name.
Temple	Those who lived in or near religious buildings as well as their descendants.
Tower	Persons who lived in or near large buildings or towers.
Town	Manor dwellers in medieval times, those who lived in enclosed areas.
Treat	Another expression for dear, well-loved people.

Valley	Those who lived in the geographic area, connected by topography, not necessarily blood.
Victor	Conquerors and their descendants.
Vine	Workers in or people who lived near the vineyards.
Virgin	Those who lived near statues of the Virgin Mary; medieval in origin.
Waiter	Guards and watchmen, not those who serve tables.
Weave(r)	Occupational name for makers of cloth.
White	Descriptive name for fair people.
Wood	Forest dwellers from old England before settled agriculture became the way of life.
Young	For two in a family who bore the same first name, i.e., John the Young, the descendants of the young(er) of the two.

Common Names and Translations

Group I

English	*French*	*German*	*Italian*
Apple	Pomme	Apfel	Mela
Bank	Rive	Ufer	Riva
Barber	Coiffeur	Frisor	Barbiere
Beach	Plage	Strand	Spiaggia
Blacksmith	Forgeron	Schmied	Ferraio
Butcher	Boucher	Fleischer	Macellaio
Carpenter	Charpentier	Zimmermann	Falegname
Castle	Chateau	Schloss	Castello
Champion	Champion	Meister	Campione
Cliff	Falaise	Klippe	Precipizio
Cook	Cuisinier	Koch	Cuoco
Creek	Ruisseau	Bach	Ruscello
Cross	Croix	Kreuz	Croce
Deal	Commercer	Handeln	Trattare
Deer	Cert	Hirsch	Cervo
Dove	Colombe	Taube	Colomba
Drum	Tambour	Trommel	Tamburo
Duck	Canard	Ente	Anitra
Eagle	Aigle	Adler	Aquila
Earth	Terre	Boden	Terra
Edge	Tranchant	Schneide	Filo
Emperor	Empereur	Kaiser	Imperature

English	*Spanish*	*Swedish*	*Polish*
Apple	Manzana	Apple	Jablko
Bank	Ribera	Strand	Bank
Barber	Barbero	Barberare	Fryzjer
Beach	Playa	Strand	Plaza
Blacksmith	Herrero	Smed	Kowal
Butcher	Carnicero	Slaktare	Rzeznik
Carpenter	Carpintero	Snickare	Ciesla
Castle	Castillo	Slott	Zamek
Champion	Campeon	Mastare	Mistrz
Cliff	Risco	Klippa	Urwisko
Cook	Cocinero	Kock	Kucharz
Creek	Arroyo	Back	Zatoka
Cross	Cruz	Kors	Krzyz
Deal	Tratar	Handla	Rozdanie Kart
Deer	Ciervo	Radjur	Zwierzyna
Dove	Paloma	Duva	Golab
Drum	Tambor	Tramma	Beben
Duck	Pato	Anka	Kaczka
Eagle	Aquila	Orn	Orzel
Earth	Tierra	Jord	Ziemia
Edge	Filo	Egg	Ostrze
Emperor	Emperador	Kejsare	Cesarz

Group II

English	*French*	*German*	*Italian*
End	Fin	Schluss	Fine
Fabric	Tissu	Stoff	Tessuto
Fair	Beau	Schon	Chiaro
Falls	Chutes	Wasserfall	Cuscata
Farmer	Fermier	Bauer	Coltivatore
Fern	Fougere	Farn	Felce
Field	Champ	Feld	Campo
Fisherman	Pecheur	Fischer	Pescatore
Flax	Lin	Flachs	Lino
Flower	Fleur	Blume	Fiore
Fortune	Fortune	Gluck	Fortuna
Fox	Renard	Fuchs	Volpe
Friend	Ami	Freund	Amico
Gale	Vent	Sturm	Bufera
Gem	Gemme	Edelstein	Gemma
Glove	Gant	Handschuh	Guanto
Goat	Chevre	Ziege	Capra
Gold	Or	Gold	Oro
Gravel	Gravier	Kies	Ghiaia
Green	Vert	Grun	Verde
Grove	Bosquet	Waldchen	Boschetto
Guard	Garde	Wache	Guardino
Hail	Greler	Hageln	Grandinare
Hawk	Faucon	Habicht	Falco
Heaven	Ciel	Himmel	Cielo
Herd	Troupeau	Herde	Mandria
Hoe	Hove	Hacke	Zappa
Hook	Crochet	Haken	Gancio
Horn	Corne	Horn	Corno
Horse	Cheval	Pferd	Cavallo
Hunter	Chasseur	Jager	Cacciatore
Iron	Fer	Eisen	Ferro
Ivory	Ivoire	Elfenbein	Avorio
Jacket	Jaquette	Jacke	Giacca
Jewel	Bijou	Juwel	Gioiello
Judge	Juge	Richter	Giudice
Junior	Cadet	Junger	Minore
Keen	Aigo	Scharf	Aguzzo
Keeper	Gardien	Warter	Costode

English	*Spanish*	*Swedish*	*Polish*
End	Fin	Slut	Zabonczenie
Fabric	Tela	Tyg	Gmach
Fair	Despejado	Klar	Jarmark
Falls	Cuscada	Vattenfall	Wodospad
Farmer	Agricultor	Bonde	Dzierzawca
Fern	Helecho	Ormbunke	Paproc
Field	Campo	Falt	Polebitwy
Fisherman	Pescador	Fiskare	Rybak
Flax	Lino	Lin	Len
Flower	Flor	Blomma	Kwiat
Fortune	Fortuna	Tur	Fortuna
Fox	Zorra	Rav	Lis
Friend	Amigo	Van	Przyjaciel
Gale	Ventarron	Blast	Wiatr
Gem	Gema	Adelsten	Klejnot
Glove	Guante	Handske	Rekawiczka
Goat	Cabra	Get	Koza
Gold	Oro	Guld	Zloto
Gravel	Grava	Grus	Zwir
Green	Verde	Gron	Zielonosc
Grove	Arboleda	Dunge	Gaj
Guard	Guarda	Vakt	Stroz
Hail	Granizar	Hagla	Grad
Hawk	Halcon	Hok	Sokol
Heaven	Cielo	Himmel	Niebo
Herd	Rebano	Hjord	Trzoda
Hoe	Azada	Hacka	Graca
Hook	Guncho	Krok	Hak
Horn	Cuerno	Horn	Rog
Horse	Caballo	Hast	Kon
Hunter	Cazador	Jagare	Mysliwy
Iron	Hierro	Jarn	Zelazo
Ivory	Marfil	Elfenben	Kosc
Jacket	Chaqueta	Jacka	Zakiet
Jewel	Joya	Jurel	Klejnot
Judge	Juez	Domare	Sedzia
Junior	Menor	Yugre	Junior
Keen	Agudo	Skarp	Ostry
Keeper	Guarda	Vakt	Dozorca

Group III

English	*French*	*German*	*Italian*
Kernel	Graine	Kern	Chicco
King	Roi	Konig	Re
Knight	Chevalier	Ritter	Cavaliere
Lad	Garcon	Junge	Giovanetto
Lamb	Agneau	Lamm	Agnello
Law	Droit	Recht	Legge
Leather	Cuir	Leder	Cuoio
Lilac	Lilas	Flieder	Lilla
Lion	Lion	Lowe	Leone
Little	Petit	Klein	Piccolo
Lord	Seigneur	Herr	Padrone
Love	Amour	Liebe	Amore
Major	Majeur	Grosser	Maggiore
Marsh	Marais	Sumpf	Palude
Mason	Macon	Maurer	Muratore
Mayor	Maire	Burgermeister	Sindaco
Minister	Pastuer	Pfarrer	Ministro
Mire	Boorbier	Sumpf	Fango
Moon	Lune	Mond	Luna
Moor	Lande	Moor	Landa
Mountain	Montagne	Berg	Montagna
North	Nord	Norden	Settentriome
Owl	Hibou	Eule	Gufo
Ox	Boeuf	Ochs	Bue
Painter	Peintre	Maler	Pittore
Palm	Paume	Handflache	Palmo
Parents	Parents	Eltern	Genitori
Parson	Cure	Pfarrer	Ministro
Pasture	Paturage	Weide	Puscolo
Peace	Paix	Frieden	Pace
Pebble	Caillou	Kiesel	Ciottolo
Peer	Pareil	Gleiche	Pari
People	Peuple	Volk	Popolo
Pigeon	Pigeon	Taube	Piccione
Pillar	Pilier	Pfeiler	Pilastro
Plow	Charrve	Pflug	Aratro
Poet	Poete	Dichter	Poeta
Pond	Etang	Teich	Stagno
Pope	Pape	Papst	Papa

English	*Spanish*	*Swedish*	*Polish*
Kernel	Grano	Katna	Ziarnko
King	Rey	Kung	Krol
Knight	Caballero	Riddare	Rycerz
Lad	Mozalbete	Pojke	Chlopiec
Lamb	Cordero	Lamm	Baranek
Law	Ley	Lag	Prawo
Leather	Cuero	Lader	Skora
Lilac	Lila	Syren	Bez
Lion	Leon	Lejon	Lew
Little	Pequeno	Liten	Maly
Lord	Senor	Herre	Pan
Love	Amor	Karlek	Milosc
Major	Mayor	Storre	Starszy
Marsh	Pantano	Karr	Bloto
Mason	Albanil	Murare	Mularz
Mayor	Alcalde	Borgmastore	Barmistrz
Minister	Pastor	Prast	Minister
Mire	Cieno	Karr	Bloto
Moon	Luna	Mane	Ksiezyc
Moor	Paramo	Hed	Blota
Mountain	Montana	Berg	Gora
North	Norte	Nord	Polnoc
Owl	Buho	Uggla	Sowa
Ox	Buey	Oxe	Wol
Painter	Pintor	Malare	Cuma
Palm	Palma	Handflata	Dlon
Parents	Padres	Foraldrar	Rodzice
Parson	Clerigo	Kyrkoherde	Pastor
Pasture	Pastura	Betesmark	Pastwisko
Peace	Paz	Fred	Spokoj
Pebble	Piedrecilla	Smusten	Kmayk
Peer	Par	Like	Rowny
People	Pueblo	Folk	Ludzie
Pigeon	Paloma	Dura	Golab
Pillar	Pilar	Pelare	Podpora
Plow	Arado	Plog	Plug
Poet	Poeta	Diktare	Poeta
Pond	Estanque	Damm	Staw
Pope	Papa	Pave	Papiez

Group IV

English	*French*	*German*	*Italian*
Printer	Imprimeur	Drucker	Tipografo
Queen	Reine	Konigin	Regina
Rain	Pluie	Regen	Pioggia
Ransom	Rancon	Losegeld	Riscutto
Reed	Roseau	Rohr	Canna
Regal	Royal	Koniglich	Regale
Rice	Riz	Reis	Riso
Rich	Riche	Reich	Ricco
Ridge	Chaine	Kette	Catena
Road	Route	Strasse	Strada
Robber	Voleur	Rauber	Ladro
Roman	Romain	Romisch	Romano
Sailor	Marin	Matrose	Marinaio
Saint	Saint	Heilige	Santo
Seal	Sceau	Siegel	Timbro
Sheep	Mouton	Schaf	Pecora
Shepherd	Berger	Hirt	Pastore
Ship	Navire	Schiff	Nave
Shoemaker	Cordonnier	Schuster	Calzolaio
Shore	Rive	Ufer	Riva
Singer	Chanteur	Sanger	Cantante
Sparrow	Moineau	Sputz	Pussero
Spear	Lance	Speer	Lancia
Steel	Acier	Stahl	Acciaio
Sweep	Balayer	Fegen	Spazzare
Teacher	Instituteur	Lehrer	Maestro
Temple	Tempe	Schlafe	Tempia
Tower	Tour	Turm	Torre
Town	Ville	Stadt	Citta
Treat	Traiter	Behandeln	Trattare
Valley	Vallee	Tal	Vallata
Victor	Vainqueur	Sieger	Vincitore
Vine	Vigne	Weinstock	Vite
Virgin	Virge	Jung frau	Vergine
Waiter	Garcon	Kellner	Cameriere
Weave	Tisser	Weben	Tessere
White	Blanc	Weiss	Bianco
Wood	Boise	Wald	Bosco
Young	Jeune	Jung	Giovane

English	*Spanish*	*Swedish*	*Polish*
Printer	Impressor	Tryckare	Drukarz
Queen	Reina	Drottning	Krolowa
Rain	Lluria	Regn	Deszcz
Ransom	Rescate	Losen	Wykup
Reed	Junco	Vass	Trzcina
Regal	Real	Kunglig	Krolewski
Rice	Arroz	Ris	Ryz
Rich	Rico	Rik	Bogaty
Ridge	Sierra	Bergas	Grzbiet
Road	Camino	Vag	Droga
Robber	Ladron	Runare	Zlodziej
Roman	Romano	Romersk	Rzymianin
Sailor	Marinero	Sj'oman	Marynarz
Saint	Santo	Helgon	Swiety
Seal	Sello	Sigill	Foka
Sheep	Oveja	Far	Owca
Shepherd	Pastor	Herde	Pasterz
Ship	Barco	Skepp	Okret
Shoemaker	Zapatero	Skomakare	Szewc
Shore	Ribera	Strand	Podporka
Singer	Cantante	Sangare	Spiewak
Sparrow	Gorrion	Sparv	Worbel
Spear	Lanza	Spjut	Wlocznia
Steel	Acero	Stal	Stal
Sweep	Barrer	Sopa	Zamiatanie
Teacher	Maestro	Larare	Mauczyciel
Temple	Sien	Tinning	Swiatynia
Tower	Torre	Torn	Wieza
Town	Pueblo	Stad	Miasto
Treat	Tratar	Behandla	Poczestunek
Valley	Valle	Dal	Dolina
Victor	Vencedor	Segrare	Zwyciezca
Vine	Vid	Vinranka	Winograd
Virgin	Virgen	Jungfru	Dziewica
Waiter	Camerero	Kypare	Kelner
Weave	Tejer	Vava	Tkacz
White	Blanco	Vit	Bialy
Wood	Bosque	Skog	Drzewo
Young	Joven	Ung	Mlode

TALKING GENEAOLOGY

When I first began to research my own family heritage, about the only thing I had was enthusiasm. I never really knew until I took the first few steps just how much I didn't know about genealogical research. But still, learning as I went along, I managed to trace the Bayley family origin to John Bayley, Sr. who came to the New World on a ship called the "Angle Gabriel." (Notice the incorrect spelling of *angel.*) I even learned John Bayley, Sr. was shipwrecked in 1635 off the coast of Maine and settled in New England.

On top of that, I traced the Riker family line to Abraham Van Rychen who settled in New Amsterdam early in the 17th century. The Morse branch of my family was tracked back to the 1490's. All of the information that I needed was already on record someplace —I just needed to understand how to go about extracting what I wanted.

As I went from place to place gathering the bits and pieces of information I needed, I met literally hundreds of people doing basically the same thing I was doing. Often, we shared experiences and information sources. And as I accumulated this shared knowledge, I often wondered how much time I might have saved if only someone had told me many of these things before I started. That's when I decided to bring all this background data together, organize it, and share it with as many people as I could.

And as I review my notes and write this book, I keep coming across "rules and regulations" that I've picked up from people sitting across from me in libraries and historical societies up and down the eastern seaboard. For instance, here are the six guidelines that *every* genealogist—new, advanced or professional—must follow:

1. Review available periodical literature. It's vitally important to have more than just a passing knowledge of all the current literature that is published on genealogical research. While there are certainly many scholarly pieces about particular family lines that won't interest you, there are usually enough articles of general interest to make regular perusal worth while. The "Jacobus's Index to Genealogical Periodicals" should be your first stop, just to get some idea of what all is available.

I believe you'll find some of the leading genealogical periodicals will be "The American Genealogist," "The National Genealogical Society Quarterly," "The New England Historical and Genealogical Register," "The Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine," and "The New York Genealogical and Biographical Record."

2. Don't assume you are related to a family just because the surname's the same. That kind of assumption can lead you down all sorts of primrose paths. Very often people who have the same surname as a famous person in our history, such as a signer of the Declaration of Independence or a passenger on the Mayflower, rush to prove the relationship and make unprovable assumptions that, under close examination at a later date, prove to be false. I know I've said it before, but I feel it's the one thing I can't say too often—make certain you prove each relationship you encounter with solid, factual evidence.

3. Be very careful with Chronology. I suppose the best rule to follow when you begin listing relationships is *do they make sense?* There are many cases where genealogical researchers have done such things as show a son in a family where the mother was only 6 or 7 years old or showing another family member being born before his or her grandmother. I'm not saying these things to make fun of anyone's procedure. These mistakes are really very easy to make. I suppose everyone who has ever delved very deeply into genealogical research has found himself faced with a series of dates that just don't seem to make sense. One of the reasons I developed the Personal History Charts, the Individual Heritage Charts and the

Forward Lineage Charts, was to help me keep people and dates in their proper perspective.

4. Family traditions may not be traditional. Over the years as families took on new members through marriage, many times the new members were part of a different ethnic group. And it could very well be what is today considered an honored tradition in a family, was really a tradition brought to the family by one of the sons or daughters who introduced someone "new" to the line of descent.

5. Don't accept claims of noble birth at face value. There are many families who insist they have royal blood in their veins, only to discover, to their embarrassment, there is no real positive proof to substantiate such a claim. I'm not trying to destroy any hope of your having royal ancestors, because there are certainly many people who do have legitimate claim to that kind of heritage—it's just that you want to be very certain of your facts before you begin to brag too much.

6. Don't lay claim to an "Achievement of Arms" until you're certain it belongs to your family. You'll get some background on this subject when you read my chapter on the Meaning and Origin of Heraldry. But heraldry is such a complex subject and the thing people call a *coat-of-arms* is such a desirable badge of royal lineage that the temptation to jump the gun is sometimes irresistible. Like everything else in genealogy, the right to display a coat-of-arms is provable, and just because your ancestors had the same surnames as a family with heraldic trappings, doesn't give you the legal right to adopt the insignia. The New England Historic Genealogical Society has, for a number of years, been publishing a list of those American families entitled to a coat-of-arms. It might pay you to check this source to see if any sides of your family are mentioned.

The Language of Records

Remember, at the start of this chapter, I said there were many things I didn't know when I began my genealogical research. Two of the things I had to learn in a hurry were the language our ancestors used as well as the terminology genealogists use. In the days when everything was handwritten, not only was the handwriting of the person doing the transcribing important to the integrity of the

document, but the scribe often resorted to abbreviations to make his or her work easier.

You're certainly familiar with all the stories and jokes about the doctors who write prescriptions so nobody can read them, well, you can be certain there were doctors in the early colonies, and for the most part, you won't see much difference in their handwriting. While it isn't fair to lump all those early scribes under one infamous heading (many of the early documents were really clearly written), most of the confusion comes in the form of shortened (or abbreviated) words. Latin was the official record keeping language of England—until it was banned in 1733—and abbreviations were quite common. Even after Latin was forbidden in parish registers, the practice continued and shows up frequently in early American records.

Here are some of the shortened words and abbreviations you're likely to encounter along the way:

Business terminology—

b. maker	breeches maker
b'k	black
b's	blacksmith
c. make	clock maker
d.	distillery
f.	ferry, forge or even furnace
f.m.	fulling-mill
f. master	forage master
g.	grist mill
g.r.	ground rent
h.m.	hemp mill
m.	mill
m.w.	millwright
o.m.	oil mill
p. h'd	per head
q.m.	quartermaster
s. keeper	shop keeper
s.m.	saw mills
s. master	school master
s. m'r	shoemaker
s.	still
s. weaver	stocking weaver

t.k. . . . . tavern keeper
t.y. . . . . tan-yard
w. . . . . weaver
w. maker . . (in town) . . . . . watchmaker
w. maker . (in the country) . . wagon maker
w.m. . . . . wagon master

Here are some you'll find on "official" records—
accountant (early spelling was *accomptant*)—accompt^{t}
according—accord^{g}
account (or accompt)—acco^{t}, or acc^{t}
administration—admin^{ion}, admon.,
administrator—admin^{r}
administratrix—admin^{x}
aforesaid—afors^{d}, fors^{d}, afors., and afsd.
and—&
and so forth—&c, etc.
captain—capt^{n}, and capt:
church—chh
daughter—dau, and dau^{r}
deceased—dec^{d}
ditto—do, or d^{o}
Esquire—Esq., Esq^{r}, or Esq:
executor—exec^{r}, ex^{r}, ex^{or}, and exor:
executrix—exec^{x}, ex^{x}, or ex^{ix}
Gentleman—Gentl^{n}, Gent:, Gent.
honorable—hon^{ble}, hon:
improvement—improvem^{t}, improv^{t}
inventory—invent^{y}, inv:
Junior—Jun^{r}, J^{r}, Jun:
Messieurs—Messrs, Mess^{rs}
namely—viz, viz:, viz^{t} [note; the formal adverb for this term is *videlicet.*]
paid—p^{d}
per—p^{r}
personal—person^{l}, p'son^{l}
probate—prob^{t}
probate register—p. regist^{r}
received—rec^{d}, recv^{d}
receipt—rec^{t}

record—rec^{d} (notice this abbreviation is the same as the one for *received*)
register—reg^{r}, regist^{r}
said—s^{d}
Senior—Sen^{r}, S^{r}, Sen:
testament—testam^{t}, testa:
the—ye, y^{e} (as an interesting sidelight, we derived our word *the* from a letter that looked like a "Y", yet had the *TH* sound—the letter in Anglo-Saxon was known as a *Thorn.* Some other words you might recognize in old records are y^{ere}, y^{en}, y^{is}.)

By this time, I'm certain you're wondering about all those letters that seem to be hanging in the air at the back of an abbreviation. That characteristic, very common in early records, is known as superior letter abbreviation. The other form, where the word is cut down in size and followed by a period or colon, is called termination. Still another way of shortcutting the full spelling, was something very prevalent in the business terminology section—using only the first letter of the word. There were even times when the writers cut down on their work load by eliminating a double consonant. For instance in writing the word cannon, you might find one of the double n's replaced with a line drawn over the remaining "n", as in can̄on.

When you're faced with the problem of reading a handwritten document for content, the best advice I can give is to take your time and study the "hand" of the person who wrote it. Usually by working slowly and carefully with words you do know, you'll be able to decipher most of the words you don't know. One thing in your favor is that when the same person wrote an entire document (which they usually did), then the same abbreviations and the same phrasing and the same spelling and punctuation appeared throughout the document. Since every scribe had his own style, it was like the old time telegraph operators identifying each other by their touch on the telegraph key—the writing (or telegraphing) idiosyncracies seemed to be the ingredients that identified a person's style.

PROPER NAMES

Nothing, not even a person's name, escaped the ambitious abbreviators. When you look at many of the following abbreviations, you'll probably wonder why the writer just didn't go ahead and spell the word completely. I've often asked that question myself, but the only reasonable answer I can get is that "it was the style of the times."

Aaron—Aar^{n}
Abraham—Abra^{m}
Andrew—Andr^{w}, And^{w}
Arthur—Art^{r}, Arth^{r}
Barbara—Barb^{a}
Benjamin—Benj^{a}, Benj^{n}, Benj:
Charles—Cha^{s}, Char^{s}
Christopher—X^{r}, Xopher, Xofer
Daniel—Dan^{l}
David—Dav^{d}
Ebenezer—Eben^{r}
Franklin—Frankl^{n}, Frank^{n}, Frank:
Frederick—Fred^{ck}, Fredr^{k}
George—Geo:, G^{o}
Gilbert—Gilb^{t}, Gil^{rt}
Hannah—Hañah
James—Ja^{s}, Jas:
Jeremiah—Jer^{a}, Jerem^{a}, Jer:
Johathan—Jonath^{n}, Jon^{n}, Jon:
John—Jno:, Jno
Joseph—Jos, Jos:
Leonard—Leon^{d}
Margaret—Marg^{t}
Nathan—Nath^{n}
Nathaniel—Nath^{l}, nathan^{l}
Patrick—Patr^{k}
Richard—Rich^{d}, Rich:
Robert—Rob^{t}, Rob:
Samuel—Sam^{l}, Sam:
Stephen—Steph^{n}

Thomas—Tho^{s}, Tho:, Tho (Note: drawing a line through a series of letters was another early way of indicating an abbreviation.)
Vincent—Vinc^{t}, Vinc^{nt}
Virginia—Virg^{a}, Virg:
Wilford—Wilf^{d}, Wilf:
William—Will^{m}, W^{m}, Will:
Zachariah—Zach^{a}, Zachar^{a}, Zach:

MORE POINTERS ON HANDWRITTEN RECORDS

Trying to read those old records is almost a skill in itself and there have been several complete books written on the idiosyncracies you could come across.

For instance, when words were divided at the end of a sentence, rather than using a hyphen as we do today, those early writers often used a colon. You saw earlier how a colon was also used to signify an abbreviation and there is really nothing to differentiate what the colon was being used for except a careful reading of the document's contents. Incidentally, an equal sign was also used on occasion to divide words—here again the careful reading of the content was your best indicator of what the original scribe intended.

Since our language was developing, the rules for capitalization and punctuation were not firmly established as they are today. Don't be surprised, for instance, to find capital letters used in the middle of sentences—most often on nouns, but since the writer often created his own rules as he went along, capitals are likely to appear most anywhere at all.

And you'll rarely find commas. Frequently, there will be no punctuation at all. Occassionally, a writer will use a dot (like a period) to separate phrases as well as using the same dot to end a sentence.

At times there were scribes who were very well educated in their

work, and it isn't unusual to find Latin phraseology sprinkled among the English words.

Anno Domini (A.D.)—in the year of our Lord
circa (c., ca., circ.)—about
et alii (et al.)—and others
item—also, likewise
liber or libro—book
nepos—grandson
obiit (ob)—he/she died
Requiescat in pace (R.I.P.)—rest in peace
sic—thus, so
testes—witnesses
ultimo (ult.)—last
uxor (us., vx.) wife

You're not likely to find a great deal of Latin wording, but if you do come across some, the best thing to do is get a scholarly opinion on the meaning.

Spelling is another area that will give the beginning genealogist as well as the experienced family researcher some very uncertain moments. With many people not being able to read or write, and with others having only minimal reading and writing skills, there was a great tendency to spell many words phonetically. And since the person dictating information to the scribe was probably incapable of knowing whether or not the spelling was correct, often the name appeared the way the scribe thought it should be rather than the way it actually was. This problem compounded as different nationalities and ethnic groups converged on America—trying to relate a Russian, Polish, German or Italian name to a customs officer often became a frustrating experience for both the government agent and the immigrant—the result was a listing as the customs agent *thought* the name should be. If the immigrant was uneducated, the family often accepted the government's spelling of the name. It's easy to see how a trail can be mighty confusing, especially when you have to reconstruct what the name might have been from what someone imagined the name should be.

Then too, you must accept the fact that, English is a very confusing language when everything is right—for instance, it doesn't matter if you spell a name Canon or Cannon—it's pronounced the same way. Or in my own case, Bayley or Bailey—if you were a scribe and someone dictated that name to you, which way would you spell it?

Or how about the name Jean or Gene—verbally they're alike so it isn't unlikely someone transcribing those names could, by choosing the wrong one, create a false impression of the sex of the subject —Jean being the feminine and Gene, masculine.

Over the years, our language changes. Since our lives are never static, our language and the way we use words is always trying to keep pace with whatever is going on around us. The same thing was true 50, 100, even 200 years ago, so when we look at those old records and see certain relationships or titles, we have to view them in connection to how they were used during that period rather than the way we use them today.

For instance, the term german is seldom used today, but it was frequently used to describe relationships early in our history—german brothers and sisters were born of the same parents. The term germane which is occassionally used today—it means related to what is being discussed—was also used to denote relationships—a germane cousin was the son or daughter of a brother or sister.

Another term you'll find frequently in old wills is "now wife". It was often used to describe a relationship—*his now wife* or *my now wife*—for a very definite reason, mainly to limit the inheritance rights of any future wife. If you aren't careful, you could read into the phrase "now wife" that the person using the term (or to whom the term applied) had been previously married. That was not the case, the term was always used to protect the estate from claims of future wives.

TITLES

Goodman, goodwife, Colonel, Mr. and Mrs., Gentleman and Esquire were all used at one time or another to denote social position within a community.

Goodman and goodwife were simply used to designate the male and female heads of a household.

The title of Colonel could have referred to a military rank, but often it was an honorary title. Many of the southern planters seem to have taken this title and carried it all through their life even though they had never seen military service.

Mr. and Mrs. were initially used with persons belonging to the upper classes. Mrs., however, was used for both married and un-

married women. Knowing this, you need to question the marital status of a girl with this title. For example, it may take some extra digging if you found a Mr. Homer Smith, a Mrs. Mary Smith and a Mrs. Hope Smith all in the same household—which one of the ladies would have been Homer Smith's wife, and which one his daughter.

Both Gentleman and Esquire were terms reserved for people with special social standing in the community—doctors, clergymen, lawyers, and so forth. While the title doesn't divulge the occupation, at least it lets you know there was something special about the person who carried such a title.

SYMBOLS

"The Researchers Guide to American Genealogy" lists some symbols that are commonly used by professional genealogists. While they are a kind of "shorthand" to reduce the volume of copying while you are researching, their main value to you will be to recognize their meaning as you are exploring genealogies that have already been completed.

*	—	born
(*)	—	born illegitimate
×	—	baptized or christened
⬭	—	baptized or christened
~	—	baptized or christened
○	—	betrothed
○○	—	married
○ / ○	—	divorced
○ – ○	—	common law marriage
+	—	died
⁄	—	died
□	—	buried

▭	—	buried
+ +	—	no further issue
(+)	—	no further issue

That was a collection of many of the odds and ends I've picked up over the years, either by research, reading, or just by being involved in genealogical research. As much history, as much genealogical information and as many helpful hints as I've tried to provide —there's just no way I can cover every situation you're likely to encounter along your genealogical path. I know I've made the way a little smoother for you, but you'll just have to "test the water" the same way all the rest of us have—by jumping in. I know you'll find the results well worth the effort.

A GENEALOGICAL CHART OF AREAS

This is an interesting illustration of something I talked about earlier. I mentioned that any genealogical research was never accomplished by walking straight down a chosen path—instead, reaching any goal always involved making a great many side trips to gather all the bits and pieces of information that are so very important in reconstructing a series of events that possibly occurred at some point in the past.

At some point in your search, you may find a reference to an ancestor being born, living in, or dying in a particular geographic location. One shred of evidence you might want to have in order to authenticate the date of the event you're studying, is a list of the dates when the particular geographic areas in question came into being.

Take a look at the accompanying chart—it's for Berks County, Pennsylvania and was obtained from the Office of the Recorder of Deeds (an office you should remember if an when the occasion arises that you need similar information in your own area).

Reading from left to right, it begins by showing that land was taken from Philadelphia County (established in 1682) to make sections called Ontelaunee and Manatawny; and that land was taken from Lancaster County (established in 1729) and Chester County (established in 1682) to create the Schuylkill and Tulpehocken sections.

The first column indicates the original townships set up in 1752 —according to the section they were a part of. And as you continue reading from left to right, you can easily see there were subdivisions established between 1752 and 1799; throughout the 1800's; and in the 1900's

Now that you understand the chart, let's go back to discussing the use of this information as "evidence." Suppose you see, for example, a reference to a relative living in Perry township in 1848. By referring to your genealogical chart of the area, you'd quickly see there was no Perry Township in 1848—Perry Township was subdivided from Windsor Township in 1852. Therefore, what you've just discovered is an error on someone's part. Perhaps people were calling the area where your relative lived Perry Township before it was officially Perry Township or perhaps the date you have is incorrect, and instead of being 1848, should really have been 1858.

In either event, you need to take your research a bit further down this side road to attempt to resolve this problem.

On the other hand, if your relative had appeared in a place called Perry Township anytime *after* 1852, you would have had some corroborating evidence to substantiate that information.

This is typical of the many, many pieces of related evidence you'll be collecting as you work on reconstructing your family heritage.

GENEALOGICAL CHART OF THE TOWNSHIPS

Recorder of Deeds Office — Berks County Pennsylvania — J. Edgar Hilgendorf, Recorder

LAND FROM:	SEC-TION	ORIGINAL TOWNSHIPS 1752	SUBDIVISIONS & DATES SETTLED 1752—1799	1800	1900	PRESENT TOWNSHIPS	DATE ERECTED
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY 1682 Townships that are EAST of the Schuylkill River	ONTELAUNEE	ALBANY	GREENWICH 1755			ALBANY	1752
						GREENWICH	1755
		WINDSOR				WINDSOR	1752
				PERRY 1852		PERRY	1852
		MAXATAWNY				MAXATAWNY	1752
		RICHMOND				RICHMOND	1752
		MAIDENCREEK				MAIDENCREEK	1752
				ONTELAUNEE 1849		ONTELAUNEE	1849
			LONGSWAMP 1761			LONGSWAMP	1761
	MANATAWNY					ALSACE	1752
		ALSACE		MUHLENBERG 1851		MUHLENBERG	1851
				LOWER ALSACE 1888		LOWER ALSACE	1888
		AMITY				AMITY	1752
						COLEBROOKDALE	1752
		COLEBROOKDALE	HEREFORD 1753			HEREFORD	1753
				WASHINGTON 1840		WASHINGTON	1840
		DOUGLASS				DOUGLASS	1752
		EXETER				EXETER	1752
						OLEY	1752

		OLEY	ROCKLAND	1758			ROCKLAND	1758
			DISTRICT	1759			DISTRICT	1759
			EARL	1781			EARL	1781
					PIKE	1812	PIKE	1812
		RUSCOMBMANOR					RUSCOMBMANOR	1752
LANCASTER COUNTY 1729	TULPEHOCKEN	BERN					BERN	1752
			UPPER BERN	1789	PENN	1841	PENN	1841
					TILDEN	1887	TILDEN	1887
					CENTRE	1843	CENTRE	1843
							UPPER BERN	1789
		BETHEL					BETHEL	1752
		HEIDELBERG					HEIDELBERG	1752
					LOWER HEIDELBERG	1842	LOWER HEIDELBERG	1842
					NORTH HEIDELBERG	1845	NORTH HEIDELBERG	1845
					SOUTH HEIDELBERG	1914	SOUTH HEIDELBERG	1914
		TULPEHOCKEN			UPPER TULPEHOCKEN	1821	UPPER TULPEHOCKEN	1821
					MARION		MARION	1844
					JEFFERSON	1851	JEFFERSON	1851
							TULPEHOCKEN	1752
Townships that are WEST of the Schuylkill River	SCHUYLKILL	BRECKNOCK					BRECKNOCK	1752
		CAERNARVON					CAERNARVON	1752
							CUMRU	1752
		CUMRU			SPRING		SPRING	1850
		ROBESON					ROBESON	1752
CHESTER COUNTY 1682			UNION	1753			UNION	1753

MANAGING YOUR SEARCH

As with everything of substance we undertake, the results are usually a whole lot better if we take some time to define our goals as well as acquire information about many of the situations we're likely to encounter along the way. And while technically I'm calling this phase "management," actually I don't want you to feel that genealogy needs to be "stuffy." It needs to be well organized, and I'm providing the forms and the procedures to help you get over that stumbling block, but what I'm really interested in (besides your success with this project) is that you have fun while you're doing it. You'll not only have the joy of many new discoveries, but you'll have the excitement of learning the true facts about your heritage and, most of all, many places and events that were "dull old history" before you got started, will actually become a vibrant part of your life.

The only thing that's pressing from a time standpoint is to contact as many living relatives as you can—a subject I'm going to cover in more detail in the chapter called Beginning Your Personal Search. However once you've made those personal contacts, then time becomes a secondary consideration. Often the forward movement in genealogical research is imperceptible, but if you have a goal, slowly and surely you'll begin to see the missing pieces fall into place.

Many times your search will require that you solve a genealogical

puzzle or two. For instance, it's highly probable one of your ancestors had more than one career in his lifetime. When you see a "George Morris" mentioned as a storekeeper and a "George Morris" mentioned as an iron maker, you'll have to decide (and then get the proof) whether there was one "George Morris" or two "George Morrises."

And the only way you'll be able to keep the "George Morrises" straight, is by being well organized. The Personal History Sheets, the Family Heritage Charts and the Forward Lineage Charts will be your personal key to organizational success.

You'll also need to develop some skepticism about what you hear and what you find. I'd recommend you keep this little verse by Rudyard Kipling in mind:

> "I keep six honest serving men
> (They taught me all I knew);
> Their names are What and Why and When
> And How and Where and Who."

You need to make constant use of those "six honest serving men" —in all your correspondence and in all your conversations. They will bring you such a wealth of information, you'll find their help is most indispensible.

I can't overemphasize the necessity of proving everything you learn—that's why you just can't hurry. The time you invest in proving conclusively each entry will pay off handsomely in the long run. Every professional genealogist I've ever spoken to has a raft of horror stories about people who spent days, weeks and even years building an ancestoral record on an unproven entry only to find eventually they were not working within their true family.

One of the best ways to substantiate your findings are with official records—birth, marriage and death certificates are mandatory evidence. Relying on someone's memories is always subject to question. For instance, when very large families were common, it wasn't at all unusual for both mothers and fathers to get childrens' names and birthdays mixed up. However, I must caution you not to accept information without question just because it appears on an official document—clerical errors occurred several hundred years ago just like they occur today.

You'll need to get familiar with the Research Department of your

local library, the people who are keepers of official documentation in your local court house and you'll need more than a passing acquaintance with the folks who man your local historical society. Approach all these people with the right attitude and win their friendship and you'll be amazed how much they know about genealogical research and how well they can direct you to official sources. Most of these people have been asked the same questions you're about to ask many times and over the years they've accumulated a wealth of background knowledge about useful techniques for finding elusive information.

When you find you need information from out of town sources, it may not always be convenient to go dashing off to make personal visits. The mail (in spite of all the criticism it receives) is still your most economical means of data retrieval. Libraries and historical societies often have people who answer letters with genealogical questions provided you follow some common sense "rules"—a. Always enclose a stamped, self addressed envelope for the reply. b. Offer to pay for any photocopies your reply may require—many people save time by enclosing one or two dollars in their initial request. Librarians are mostly honest people and will practically always return any change you have coming. c. Restrict your request to one or two items of specific information. Remember that the person who reads your letter has not done the extensive research you've done and therefore isn't knowledgeable about your particular family heritage, so you need to provide simple, to-the-point background information—it just isn't fair to ask them to sit down and do several days research in your behalf. A typical letter might be:

Smallville Historical Society
100 Main Street
Smallville, Indiana 06149

Good Morning,

My genealogical research indicates my great, great uncle, John Wesley Harris, was a storekeeper in Smallville between 1885 and 1895. I would like to substantiate this fact by having a page from a city directory or some other source confirming the store existed and showing its location. I'm also interested in knowing

the name of my great, great uncle's wife—if he had one. Perhaps a listing in a residential directory, popular at the time, would make some mention of my relative's marital status. Copies of your reference pages would be appreciated. I've enclosed two dollars to cover photocopies and included a stamped, self-addressed envelope for your use in returning the information.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Mary Peters Harris

Mary Peters Harris

Remember that genealogy done by mail is a slow, plodding process, but you can speed things up a bit by sending letters to different sources at the same time. If you have a half dozen inquiries in the mail at any one time, chances are your research will move along very nicely.

You'll also find yourself writing to relatives for additional information. The same type of courtesy should be shown here—the offer to pay for any copies you request as well as the stamped, self-addressed envelope for returning copies you've asked for.

However, with relatives, you may, if they appear to have a great deal of information on hand, want to visit with them in order to review it. In your initial letter you may want to ask them to check off a list of what items they might have:

Old diaries or letters
Old photographs of family members
Marriage certificates
Birth or death certificates
Wills or deeds with family members names on them
Old Bibles showing family heritage information
Military information—medals, commendations or discharges
School attendence records, report cards or graduation certificates

In all cases, your initial letter to a relative should explain what line of the family you're exploring, and offer, when you've gotten it

completed, to share your family heritage with them.

The interesting thing about genealogical research—other than becoming aware of your own heritage—is the amount of learning you do along the way. For instance, as you research deeds and wills in your courthouse, legal terminology will probably raise some questions—there'll be words and phrases you don't understand. Very likely your courthouse also has a law library, so the only solution is to copy the phrases in question and then look them up in the law library reference books.

You might come up against a situation where "junior" and "senior" appear to indicate who was the son and who was the father. There was a time when if two persons living in the same community had the same name, the older of the two was called "senior" and the younger "junior".

Sometimes a man named his children after his brothers or sisters or even some other prominent person. In these cases, a child who appears to be a member of one family could really be a member of another family.

In the southern part of the country, beware of the word cousin. This term was used many times very loosely to designate everything from brothers and sisters to aunts and uncles. You need to be very certain of the lineage before you can officially call someone a cousin in your genealogical background.

The further back in time your search carries you, the more genealogical idiocyncracies you're likely to run into. Handwriting is often a real challenge. It won't be long before you'll understand how names and dates could have changed by accident when clerks were unable to read the handwriting of someone needing an official document.

If you had the opportunity to visit any "modern" colonial taverns, you'd discover, if they've used the lettering of the period, the "s" looks like an "f". It's referred to as the long "s" and until you get accustomed to it, it will be more than a little confusing.

Abbreviations might not be familiar to you—John, for instance, was often shortened to Jon. Jas was used for James; and should you find Xofer, the person was probably called Christopher.

In the old records you'll find the term "in-law" used very loosely. Stepchildren qualified as in-laws as did long time boarders as well as a variety of other relatives whose "in-law" status was purely honorary.

If you're still tracing your relatives when you get back to 1752, you're in for some of the most interesting date juggling you've ever seen. In 1582, the Julian calendar was replaced by the Gregorian calendar in all the Roman Catholic countries. However, Great Britain and her colonies didn't get around to making the change until September 2nd, 1752. Eleven days were added to the Gregorian calendar to make up for the accumulated errors in the Julian calendar. In addition, depending on local customs, New Year's Day was celebrated on either January 1st or on March 25th. When Parliament made the calendar change official, they also made January 1st official as New Year's Day. Until the new system was universally adopted, people born between January 1st and March 25th could have misstated their birthdate by a year. During the transition many dates during this 84 day period were written as March 3, 1751/2 meaning if you were using the old system, the persons birthdate was in 1751, the new system put their birthdate in 1752.

One of the primary keys to managing your genealogical search is trying to read and study as much historical information as you can find. Being on intimate terms with the customs, culture, mores, conventions and etiquette of each historical period you travel through will make your journey that much easier.

You might want to start with some of the volumes shown in this book's reference section. Obviously your local library and historical society are likely to have many others. In most cases reference works are yours for the asking—study, learn and enjoy!

When you get to the point of needing to do a great deal of correspondence about information you must have from distant locations, chances are, unless you're keeping some kind of record about what you've done, you'll begin to lose sight of all the letters you've written.

So in keeping with the "management" philosophy I discussed at the beginning of this chapter, I'd like to propose you set up a simple Correspondence Record Keeping Chart. With this format, you can tell at a glance to whom you've written, when, what you asked them to do, how much money you sent for them to use for copies, when you received a reply, what the reply said and where you placed the information on your Personal History Charts, your Individual Heritage Charts or your Forward Lineage Charts. It really does make quite a neat package and I strongly recommend you use it to avoid a great deal of confusion.

Let's look at the chart the way you would fill it out on a step by step basis.

Date Sent—Write in the date you mailed the letter.

Money Sent—Make a note of any money sent to cover the cost of copies.

Follow-up Letter—Remember relatives are not sitting around waiting for your letter to arrive so they have something to do. And government agencies have a tendency to move quite slowly—so I'd recommend you wait three to four weeks before getting a follow-up letter in the mail.

Answer Date—When your reply does come back, jot down the date here. That way you won't have to rely on your memory to know what happened to that letter you wrote to "Uncle Ed."

Refund—List here any money returned by the people you've sent it to—surprising as it may seem, there are many times when you'll overestimate the charges and people do return the excess. By deducting this column from the Money Sent column, you'll also be able to tell how much you're spending on this phase of your research.

Letter Written To—Record the name and address of the person to whom you've sent the letter. Since you'll probably have a carbon copy of the letter in your file, using just the person's name should be sufficient.

Subject (s)—Here you should make a brief note of the things you've asked for—i.e. 1815 will of John Henry Smith, marriage certificate of George Benson Smith and Harriet Frost Smith. One reason for limited space in this column is to encourage you to keep your letters short and to the point. Asking for more than one or two items of information in any letter only delays the reply and adds unnecessarily to the confusion of the person you've asked to fill your request.

Results—Record a brief description of what your request produced—i.e. will not on file, marriage certificate received.

Chart and Location—Many times the information you'll receive will help you fill in specific blocks on your Personal History Charts, your Individual Heritage Charts or your Forward Lineage Charts—by making this reference when you write your original letter (and the needed location is fresh in mind), you won't have to spend a great deal of time searching for where it belongs when the reply arrives 4 weeks later.

CORRESPONDENCE RECORD KEEPING

DATE SENT	MONEY SENT	FOLLOW-UP LETTER	ANSWER DATE	REFUND	LETTER WRITTEN TO	SUBJECT(S)	RESULTS	CHART & LOCATION

CORRESPONDENCE RECORD KEEPING

DATE SENT	MONEY SENT	FOLLOW-UP LETTER	ANSWER DATE	REFUND	LETTER WRITTEN TO	SUBJECT(S)	RESULTS	CHART & LOCATION

CORRESPONDENCE RECORD KEEPING

DATE SENT	MONEY SENT	FOLLOW-UP LETTER	ANSWER DATE	REFUND	LETTER WRITTEN TO	SUBJECT(S)	RESULTS	CHART & LOCATION

CORRESPONDENCE RECORD KEEPING

DATE SENT	MONEY SENT	FOLLOW-UP LETTER	ANSWER DATE	REFUND	LETTER WRITTEN TO	SUBJECT(S)	RESULTS	CHART & LOCATION

CORRESPONDENCE RECORD KEEPING

DATE SENT	MONEY SENT	FOLLOW-UP LETTER	ANSWER DATE	REFUND	LETTER WRITTEN TO	SUBJECT(S)	RESULTS	CHART & LOCATION

CORRESPONDENCE RECORD KEEPING

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In the main body of this chapter, I gave you a sample of a letter you might send to a relative from whom you wanted to get information about a family member.

Always try to think of the type of letter you would like to receive *and* that you would be likely to answer. Believe me, neatness counts! Remember when you were in school and had to write reports, how it was typical for someone to ask the teacher if neatness counted. Well, if your teacher was like mine, the answer was always an emphatic "YES." Letter writing for genealogical data is no different. Typed letters are always best, but if that isn't possible, take your time and be certain everything you write is legible.

Here are a few check points you should follow every time you correspond with someone about genealogical information.

1. Make a carbon copy of every letter you write. First of all, if you're going to maintain a complete file, you'll want to know everything you've asked for, so you don't waste time repeating your request to the same person. Secondly, if you do need to write a follow-up letter, having the first letter as a reference will certainly put much less strain on your memory. And finally, by comparing the reply with the original, you'll know which of your questions were answered and which ones you'll have to have answered somewhere else.

2. Keep your letter simple. I know I've talked about this subject before, but I just feel it can't be overemphasized. It's so important to obtain the good will of the person to whom you are writing that making your letter unnecessarily complex is one sure way to severely limit any future correspondence with that person.

When you write to a relative, it isn't necessary to relate the entire family history to make your point. A few opening sentences to explain who you are and what you're doing is sufficient—then, get to the point of your question. After you've traded information back and forth several times and developed a "friend," perhaps it might be thoughtful to call the person and explain verbally what you're doing and some of the things that may help you. Even then, a follow-up note to the phone call, repeating your requests is a nice gesture.

3. Don't hide your questions. What I'm saying here is that it is much better to ask for the maiden name and birthdate of Emma Mae Fitch than it is to say, "Tell me what you know about Emma Mae Fitch."

4. Don't expect people to fund your research. Everyone has a favorite charity, but your genealogical research isn't likely to be on their list—so whenever you ask for any information that will require copies being made, always include money to pay for them. And if someone sends you copies you didn't ask for (because you didn't realize they might be available), send them the money after you receive them. Copies can cost from 10¢ to 25¢ each, so be certain to include enough to cover the cost at the higher figure.

5. Include an SASE. Those SASE letters stand for Self Addressed Stamped Envelope and it's the proper way to handle a request for information. Not only does it relieve the person who's helping you of the cost of an envelope and postage, but an SASE will usually encourage your correspondent to give you an answer. The only time return postage isn't necessary is when you're writing to a state or federal agency.

6. And finally, say "thank you." Everyone likes to be appreciated and since gathering information for you is usually somewhere above and beyond the call of anyone's duty, a few words showing you recognize their efforts will go a long way toward helping you get similar good treatment if you should need that person again.

Now, by keeping those six suggestions in front of you as you prepare your first (and subsequent) letters, chances are very good you'll be well pleased with information the Postal Service brings to your door.

In trying to develop information about your family heritage, you'll certainly be talking with all of your living relatives. Many of them you'll want to talk to at great length—in fact, technically, you'll be interviewing them. Holly-Cutting Baker and Amy Kotkin of the Smithsonian Institution and Margaret Yocom of George Mason University collaborated on a book about Family Folklore. In this book, they make suggestions on interviewing techniques as well as questions you should ask in order to draw information out of your subject.

Even though family folklore and genealogy differ in that folklore considers the story as important as the information it conveys; while in genealogy, you're concerned mainly with factual information. However, remember we've mentioned several times that the fun of doing genealogical research is in all the nooks and crannies you get

a chance to look into on your way to finding factual family heritage information.

Here, then, are some suggestions the authors of Family Folklore make for the interviewer:

1. Ask questions that require a narrative answer. There is nothing more boring in an interview than a long list of questions requiring "yes" or "no" answers.

2. Recognize that there is some information you just won't get. Maybe you're the wrong age or maybe you're the wrong sex, or maybe the relative just doesn't feel comfortable giving you personal or sensitive information about their life. If the information is absolutely essential, then perhaps another relative can intercede on your behalf and get the information for you.

3. Realize that what you're doing puts you in a somewhat awkward position—you are no longer a niece or nephew, grandson or granddaughter, but you're now an interrogator, a role both of you may be uncomfortable with. A low key approach in familiar, comfortable surroundings will probably help overcome this situation.

4. Be interested in the conversation. Even though you're asking the questions, don't hesitate to take an active part in the conversation—just don't dominate the discussion. Be a good listener.

5. Know what questions you want to ask, but don't be afraid to let your informant elaborate at length. Many times "going off on a tangent" brings up interesting situations you might never have thought about.

6. If you're recording the material, leave the recorder running unless you're asked to turn it off. Turning the recorder off indicates you're judging what the relative is saying and have decided some of the conversation isn't worth recording.

7. Don't hesitate to use props. Documents, letters, photos, scrapbooks, anything at all that will stimulate memories and generate conversation is well worth the effort.

8. Respect the people you're about to interview. Schedule your sessions at times *they'll* find convenient. Remember, if you're talking to older people, they often tire easily—better to have several short sessions than one marathon meeting. Don't ignore family members who have expressed an interest in your project—just because you didn't ask them for an interview doesn't mean they have nothing to contribute—hear them out, you may be pleasantly surprised at what many of them have to offer.

9. Try to keep the people you've interviewed up to date on your project. While you don't have to report weekly, an occassional note about some of the interesting things you've found will make them realize how important their contribution really was and many times your informant will think of additional things and call you back for more conversation.

10. And one last point about your recording tapes—label each one with the names of the people interviewed, the date and place of the interview. I would recommend you keep each tape as part of your permanent record rather than use the same tape for the next interview. Cassette tapes are really inexpensive—I'd recommend using the 90 minute ones to keep the amount of tape changing during an interview to a minimum—and it would be a shame to discard that little piece of history when, at some time in the future, it might give your grandchildren the opportunity to hear their great, great-grandmother's or grandfather's voice.

Now how about the interview itself? Having learned all those procedures won't do you much good if you can't think of anything to say. The Family Folklore authors really covered this point very thoroughly, but as they suggest, any list of questions is only a guide —if other interesting points come up, ask about them. And by all means, adopt the questions to your own personality.

1. What do you know about your family surname, its origin, its meaning? Did it undergo any changes between the old country and America? Do you remember any stories about how the changes took place?

2. Are there any traditional first names, middle names or nicknames in the family? Is there a naming tradition like always giving the firstborn son his father's name?

3. What stories have been handed down about your parents, grandparents, other relatives? How have these people described their lives to you? What have you learned from them about their childhood, adolescence, schooling, marriage, work, religion, political activity, recreation? Did they enjoy discussing the past? Did their memories seem to be concentrated in certain time periods and ignore others? Are there certain things about your heritage you'd like to know, but couldn't find out? Did various relatives tell you the same story in different ways? How did their versions differ?

4. Is there a notorious or infamous character in the family's past? What stories have you heard about him/her?

5. How did your parents, grandparents and other relatives happen to meet and marry? Are there family stories about lost love, jilted brides, unusual courtships, arranged marriages, elopements and runaway lovers?

6. Have any particular historical events affected your family? How about the Great Depression, Civil War, World War I, World War II, Korea, or Vietnam?

7. Are there any stories about relatives who made or lost great fortunes? Can the stories be substantiated?

8. What holidays have always been important in the family—national, religious or family? Does the family celebrate holidays in any unusual way? Who started the custom? Why?

9. Does the family ever hold reunions? How often? When? Where? Who is invited? Who comes? Does someone keep a record of these reunions? Who? Are photographs taken at each reunion? By whom?

10. Do you know of any other people who became part of your household? When? Why? What were they called—aunt, uncle, cousin?

11. Is there a family cemetery or burial plot? Who is buried there? Who made the decision to use that area?

12. Does the family have any special heirlooms? How were they acquired and by whom? What sort of things are they? Are there any stories connected with them? Who has these things now?

13. Do you have any photo albums, scrapbooks, slides or home movies? Who created them? Whose pictures are shown? Who keeps them up to date? Are they available for you to look at?

That gives you a pretty fair idea of the direction an interview with one of your relatives should take. Remember that in discussing all the points mentioned here, you're covering a lot of ground. Any one of those 13 sets of questions could take the better part of an afternoon—so don't be impatient, expect to go back again. And if your interview manners and mannerisms follow the recommendations you've just read, I'm certain your return visit will be most welcome.

BREAKDOWN OF FAMILY NAMES BY STATE

When you've exhausted all your "local" sources for information about your family heritage, you may find yourself wanting to travel to other areas where your ancestors lived. This numerical breakdown of your family members by state will be especially useful in suggesting places where your trips will be most productive. Chances are, the most data about your relatives will be located where most of your family members are living.

Not only can you use the list to plan actual visits, but the list is a good guide to use when you begin writing to relatives to find out if and where they fit in your own personal heritage.

Remember, when you begin to look through the Reference Directory of Family Names that follows, names of your family members are listed by state in ZIP Code sequence—running in numerical sequence from the lowest ZIP Codes to the highest.

But don't waste time using the Reference Directory indiscriminately. As you begin to develop your local sources of information, you'll begin to get rather good ideas about where your ancestors lived at one time, where they might have moved, and if the entire family went to one place or if some family members went off in other directions. With this background information as a guide, chances are, you'll be able to pinpoint the precise areas that should be explored.

Incidentally, as you follow up your heritage with many of the

names in the Reference Directory, you're certain to find some people with the same surname, but no apparent family connection. It is quite possible that two or more family lines exist with the same surname, but quite often the common bond you share will be sufficient grounds for establishing a life long friendship.

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ELIZABETH, N.J. 07205

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66 GRANGE AV.
RED BANK, N.J. 07701

FRANK KNAUER
18 FARRAGUT CT.
WILLINGBORO, N.J. 08046

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AVALON, N.J. 08202

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HIGHTSTOWN, N.J. 08520

R. KNAUER
18 ROMANO LN.
TOMS RIVER, N.J. 08753

H. KNAUER
62 BOWIE DR.
WHITING, N.J. 08759

LEONARD KNAUER
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MARTINSVILLE, N.J. 08836

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NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J. 08904

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ITHACA, N.Y. 14850

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ALLISON PARK, PA. 15101

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GLENSHAW, PA. 15116

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PITTSBURGH, PA. 15209

BERT H. KNAUER
213 ROCKENSTEIN AV.
BUTLER, PA. 16001

ROBERT B. KNAUER
303 WALKER AV.
BUTLER, PA. 16001

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COLMAR, PA. 18915

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R.R. 1
ROBESONIA, PA. 19551

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SAINT LOUIS, MO. 63138

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STATE	COUNT	STATE	COUNT	STATE	COUNT
AL	1	ME		OR	3
AK		MD	4	PA	31
AZ	1	MA		RI	
AR		MI		SC	
CA	4	MN	4	SD	
CO		MS		TN	3
CT		MO	5	TX	5
DE	1	NE		UT	
FL	1	NV		VT	1
GA		MT		VA	
HI		NH		WA	1
ID		NJ	10	WV	
IL	4	NM		WI	3
IN	20	NY	2	WY	
IA	2	NC	1	GU	
KS		ND		DC	
KY	5	OH	13	PR	
LA		OK		CZ	
??					

TOTAL KNAUER FAMILIES 125

DIRECTORY ADDITIONS AND PERSONAL NOTES

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BEGINNING YOUR PERSONAL SEARCH

I realize you've been carefully reading through all the background information I've been giving you, and probably trying to visualize whether you'll encounter any of the situations I've mentioned. You've probably also speculated whether or not your ancestry in America went back to those early explorers, colonists or immigrants.

And while all this was turning over in your mind, you've undoubtedly been chafing at the bit to get started working on your own family heritage research.

Well . . . it's time to get started!

And the nice thing about getting started in genealogical research is that the start-up costs are truly minimal. Two loose leaf binders will do very nicely—the same kind you used to carry to school. Although if I were you, I'd invest in binders that will hold up to a lot of use because you'll probably be using these more than you used the ones in school. A few good pencils and a quality eraser, as well as the filler sheets for your notebooks, just about rounds out your list of purchases.

You'll need lots of the Personal History Sheets, Individual Heritage Charts and Forward Lineage Charts (samples and explanations of each follow this section).

There is one other item you might want to consider using—I don't think it's important to run out and buy one, but many people already

have them so you might want to consider using it—a tape recorder. When you begin to fill out Personal History Sheets on your living relatives, the questions and answers are most likely to generate a lot of memories. While some of the conversation will ramble a bit, most of it will be about places and events that occurred many years ago, and those casual reminiscences are an important part of your heritage. Now you can write them down, no question about it, but it just seems as though having that information on file, spoken by the person who experienced it, might one day be a very valuable possession for some member of your family in a later generation.

Fortunately you don't have to go very far to get your family research started. The first person on Individual Heritage Chart number 1 is YOU—and that's just exactly where the first information will come from. Fill out a Personal History Sheet for you and your spouse, then, depending which side of the family you're going to trace (maybe you'll be ambitious enough to work on both sides), put your name on line #1 of an Individual Heritage Chart and begin filling out a Forward Lineage Chart. Until you actually begin to write down what you know and list the things you don't know, there's no telling just how much really good information you have tucked away in your head—chances are you'll really surprise yourself.

The questions you'll be asking yourself are such things as:

Where the birth certificates are for you and your spouse? How about the birth certificates for your children?

Then there's the documentation for your parents and grandparents, aunts and uncles.

This is as good a time as any to begin developing good documentation habits—any official records you can copy that substantiate the information you've recorded about any of your family members should become part of your file. You might want to start a file for each couple on your Individual Chart—lines #2 and #3, lines #4 and #5, and so forth. Naturally the entries closest to you will (or should) have the biggest files, however you'll be amazed at the amount of relevant information you'll begin to acquire once word gets out just what you're doing.

When you've gotten all the information from yourself that you can think of, the next step is to begin interviewing your relatives. As you might well imagine, some will cooperate and others will suggest

the whole thing is uninteresting and there's no use bothering with it. Don't be discouraged or put off—the ones who want to say the least are probably the ones with the best stories to relate, and if you pass them by because of a gruff response to your initial request, chances are you'll regret it later on.

Sometimes, as the old saying goes, we're too close to the forest to recognize the trees. Just because you've spent a lot of time with your parents or grandparents, don't assume you've heard all their stories or know all they know about the family. When you approach them with specific questions, you may be surprised at the number of things you never heard before.

I realize you may not want to consider an information gathering visit with a relative as an "interview," but in reality that's exactly what it is—so to make it successful there are a couple "rules" you should follow:

a. Don't just "drop in"—make an appointment so your relative knows you're coming. Better yet, explain why you're coming and perhaps your subject will have had some time to organize his/her thinking so you get the type of information you're after.

b. Try to get the important facts and figures in the beginning. As you delve deeper into the past, chances are the stories will ramble and you'll lose your information gathering momentum.

c. Remember, an interview should not be an endurance contest —a half hour is best; an hour should be the maximum amount of time you spend interviewing. I realize you won't have everything you'd like to have in an hour or less, so arrange to go back again in a few days. Often a "break" in the interview pays off because when the conversation begins again, your subject is very likely to say, "There were a few things I forgot to mention when you were here the other day . . ."

d. Don't get restless when the conversation appears to meander away from the original point. Many times these unplanned digressions will give you precious insight into bygone years that you'd never get if you weren't a good listener.

e. And finally, remember the verse by Rudyard Kipling I quoted in the chapter on How To Manage Your Search? Well, those six serving men—what, why, when, how, where and who—are your best interviewing friends, be certain to use them frequently.

Those Old Trunks in the Attic

One question you want to be sure to ask everyone you interview either in person or by mail is, "Do you have any old records, Bibles, photos, legal or government papers I might be able to look at?"

Chances are the answer will be "yes, and we'll do it the next time you come back." That should certainly be more than enough incentive for a return visit.

When that old trunk lid squeaks open, get set for an avalanche of data, but be ready, too, to question the things you see. Not too many years ago, everyone kept a scrapbook. That seemed to be the place where any personal memorabilia was placed—often with loving care. Many items, while not precise, will often corroborate existing information. For instance, a newspaper article may mention your great, great-grandmother's wedding in 1897, and mention the bride was 23 years old. Now, if your records show your great, great-grandmother was born in 1874, you can rest a little easier since you've come across a piece of evidence that confirms what you already know. However, if your record shows your great, great-grandmother was born in 1872, then that newspaper article should begin to raise some questions in your mind.

A bundle of old letters can be a bundle of information. Take time to read each and every one of them and take special note of the postmarks on the envelopes and the dates on the letters themselves. Return addresses are also important, especially if you are uncertain about where a relative may have lived. Many times those old letters mention people in the family that lived near the writer and often their relationship will be called out—Aunt Mary, Cousin Billy, Uncle Fred, and so forth. Events, too, may be called out in a letter that will give you some clue about family occurrences—Uncle Harry died last week, Cousin Betty is getting married tomorrow. Remember you're a detective—a genealogical detective—and you don't want to overlook any information that can help you prove and solve your family heritage "case."

Incidentally, while you're rummaging through all this information,

keep your notebooks handy. While you may feel certain at the time you'll remember what you're reading, chances are that before the day is over there will have been so many dates, names and places, that keeping them sorted out mentally will be impossible. So—WRITE DOWN anything you want to remember!

Photographs—There wasn't too much photography before 1860, but there were artists. Both photographs and pictures will give you visual clues how your relatives might have looked as well as where certain physical characteristics may have developed. However, photographs and pictures are not much help if you can't identify the people. Whoever's going through the trunk with you can probably supply the names you need if they are missing.

And finally, there's the family Bible. At one time, everything important was duly recorded in the family's Bible. While the tendency is to accept everything you discover in the Bible as, pardon the expression, gospel—don't. Many Bible entries, I learned, were made from memory instead of being recorded when the event occurred. You can make a quick check on this by looking at the Bible's publication date. If you find dated entries *before* the publication, you know they were filled in after the fact and need to be carefully confirmed before you accept them. You might also find the same names appearing in more than one family Bible—cross-check the spellings of the names, as well as any dates you find, it's the only way to make certain each bit of information you find is reliable.

Private Searching in Public Places

It surely won't come as any surprise when you've exhausted all the easily accessible sources, that it will be necessary to begin looking for background information wherever you can find it. Once you've established just where, geographically, you should begin looking, then the next step is determining what sources in that area could be most helpful.

A public library is always a good bet. Almost every public library, no matter how small, has some genealogical information on hand. Some they've collected on their own, some has probably been donated from large estates, but in any event, the local librarian is usually quite knowledgeable about what's on file and will be very helpful. If the public library doesn't have what you're looking for, it wouldn't hurt to ask the librarian what sources are available in

your town and where would he/she recommend you begin looking for the data you want.

Some of the special sources your librarian might suggest are local genealogical societies—many cities have them and they are, in every case, very active in accumulating as much information as they can. Perhaps the best known of these local/regional societies is the New England Historic Genealogical Society. Founded in 1845, this organization has collected nearly a quarter million books and over 2 million manuscripts about New England and over 2 million manuscripts about New England families and their history.

She will undoubtedly recommend you join your local historical society. While you don't have to join the society to use it's facilities, the membership fees are usually nominal and the bulletins they publish for members will keep you up to date on all the new books and manuscripts they've added to their collection. Here, too, the librarian's knowledge will be invaluable, so don't hesitate to use it.

Libraries and historical societies abound throughout the United States. Here is a short list of several of the best known:

Los Angeles Public Library
Los Angeles, California 90017

Western Reserve Historical Society
10825 East Boulevard
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

National Genealogical Society Library
1921 Sunderland Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

Sutro Library
2130 Fulton Street
San Francisco, California 94117

Burton Collection
Detroit Public Library
5201 Woodward Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48202

Library, National Society,
Daughters of the American Revolution
1776 D Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

Newberry Library
60 West Walton Street
Chicago, Illinois 60610

New York Public Library
5th Avenue and 42nd Street
New York City, New York 10016

Public Library of Fort Wayne and Allen County
301 West Wayne Street
Ft. Wayne, Indiana 46802

New England Historic Genealogical Society
101 Newbury Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Certainly the greatest collection of genealogical information in this country is collected and managed by the LDS Church. Known officially as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (or Mormons), this group has constructed a massive vault near Salt Lake City filled with microfilm rolls equivalent to almost 2 billion book pages. Microfilming teams from the LDS Church scour every country of the world locating and filming genealogical data. In fact, the church spends over 10 million dollars a year maintaining this facility.

Why? The church believes that ancestors of current church members can be baptized by proxy and if that baptism is accepted, then the entire family can be reunited after the resurrection. Even though you've never had any LDS members in your family, chances are, some of the more than 65 million ancestors on file here are yours. And while you may not be able to visit the main LDS library at 50 East North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84105, there are well

over 200 branches scattered around the country that can give you a direct pipeline to the master file. Incidentally, you don't have to be an LDS church member to use the library facilities.

Just to give you an idea what the LDS Church has done, here are a few of the things you would have access to:

130,000 volumes of genealogical history
30,000,000 names of non-church members in 126 countries (the 600+ people who work at the main library are altogether fluent in over 50 languages.)
30,000,000 computerized names of church members and their ancestors
Passenger ship lists
Naturalization records
Tax and pension files
Will and marriage records
Land grants and property deeds
All U. S. Census records
And genealogical periodicals from all over the world.

Remember, too, that almost any professional or ethnic group you can think of has a society or organization with their own highly specialized genealogical files. So if any of your ancestors belonged to an identifiable group of any kind, chances are, if you run into a dead end searching regular channels, there's a professional, trade or ethnic organization that could possibly come to the rescue.

Here are just a few that may interest you—it's just a brief sampling, but it will give you a good idea of all that's available to you:

National Society of Colonial Dames of America
General Society of Mayflower Descendants
Dutch-Holland Society of New York
Society for the Descendants of Colonial Clergy
United Daughters of the Confederacy
Descendants of the Illegitimate Sons and Daughters of the Kings of Britain
Daughters of the Republic of Texas
Daughters of the American Revolution
Order of First Families of Virginia

Official Records

When genealogists speak of official records (sometimes they call them primary source documents), they're usually talking about such things as birth, marriage and death certificates, will and land deeds, and also church and cemetery records.

Remember how I've mentioned in the past that any facts you located needed to be substantiated in order to keep your search "on course?" Well, it will be your findings in these official records that are going to be very valuable in establishing credence in your family heritage.

Birth and death certificates for your community are usually filed somewhere near where you live—either a local courthouse or in your state capitol. If your public librarian or the librarian at your local historical society can't help you, you could write to the U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20204 and ask for a pamphlet called "Where to Write for Birth and Death Certificates."

If your research shows an ancestor was born or died outside the United States, try writing to the Health Resources Administration, National Center for Health Statistics, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

One other governmental source is certainly worthy of mention here, and that's the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20408. They publish a Guide to the Genealogical Records in the National Archives. Many millions of primary source documents are on file here and retrieval is well automated.

When it comes to authenticating both marriages and divorces, here again, if your county and state offices are difficult to locate, try the U. S. Government Printing Office. This time you need to ask for pamphlets called "Where to Write for Marriage Records" and "Where to Write for Divorce Records." If you happen to be tracing proof of marriage before 1800, chances are you'll come across documents called *bonds of intention* or *marriage banns.* If a suitor intended to marry a young lady, he had to post bond indicating he was really serious. Breaking the bond usually incurred a financial penalty. No fooling around here, broken engagements were costly.

Sometimes an ancestor's residence can be confirmed by referring to early land records. Not only will these records confirm property ownership, but very often included the length of that ownership—

all of which helps you prove where your ancestor was at a particular point in time.

And while you're researching land records, don't overlook all the other documents that can be associated with this type of transaction—mortgages, leases, judgments, liens or contracts. All of these will contain the name or names of the people involved in the sale.

Wills and all the associated probate records are usually extremely valuable to the genealogical researcher. Usually the law requires that wills be proven in court and any of the probate documents associated with the settlement of the estate are usually attached to the original will.

Here are a few things you should be certain to look for when you have the opportunity to review the estate of any ancestors:

a. The name of the person making the will.

b. Where the will was made—full addresses are often given.

c. Record the names of everyone listed in the will—often, too, the document lists the relationships such as "to my Aunt Clara" or "to my sister Eileen."

d. Make a note of each bequest—if houses or parcels of land are mentioned, you have more clues to follow.

e. Don't overlook the names of executors or witnesses, the least you'll be able to do is check the spelling of names you already have.

f. And finally, if your ancestor didn't have much formal education, chances are he/she signed the document with some mark other than his name. Knowing what mark was used will help you recognize other documents that may have been signed by the same person.

Since will and land records are usually stored in local courthouses, here's a little hint you may find useful along the way—after you've researched the files in all the regular places, try to locate an employee who has been working there for a long period of time.

It isn't unusual for the various offices to clean house every now and then, moving the very old documents to another storage location, probably in the basement. This "oldtimer" just may remember when the last document clean-out took place as well as what was moved and where it was taken. There could well be something important to you in that pile of cast off documents, so it's certainly worth trying to review whatever exists.

Prowling Through Churches and Cemeteries

Years ago, it was a rare family, indeed, that didn't have strong ties to a church. And I doubt it will surprise you to learn that many of those churches kept records of their membership. The one problem with most church records is that their worth is dependent primarily on the performance of the original record keeper. If the record keeping was sloppy and haphazard, then you're very likely to be faced with accuracy problems. On the other hand, if the record keeping was meticulous—such as you'll discover if your search leads to the Quakers, then religious documentation can add substantially to your file of information.

Earlier, I mentioned the voluminous records carefully maintained by the LDS Church—here, then, are the names and addresses of other churches that are known for genealogical record keeping:

Congregational Christian Historical Society
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02108

Archives of the Mother Church
The First Church of Christ Scientist
107 Falmouth Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02110

The Protestant Episcopal Church
Church Historical Society
606 Rathervue Place
Austin, Texas 78700

American Baptist Historical Society
1100 South Goodman Street
Rochester, New York 14620

Presbyterian and Reformed Church
Historical Foundation
Assembly Drive
Montreat, North Carolina 28757

Archives of the Greek Orthodox
Arch-Diocese of North America
10 East 79th Street
New York City, New York 10021

American Catholic Historical Association
Catholic University of America
Washington, D.C. 20017

Moravian Archives
North Main at Elizabeth
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18105

Mennonite Historical Library
Bluffton College
Bluffton, Ohio 45817

Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania
Historical Society
Lutheran Theological Seminary
7333 Germantown Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19119

Of course, the first place to try, assuming your family has lived in the same general area for many years, is the local church your ancestors may have attended. The minister or one of the elders can probably tell you very quickly if their church has any of the old records you're trying to locate.

Making your first genealogical trip to a cemetery will certainly be an interesting experience—providing you can find the cemetery. I'm not putting you on. Several hundred years ago, it wasn't at all unusual for people to be buried either on their own property or in small private cemeteries and sometimes these burial locations have been incorporated into other cemeteries, or sometimes they still are

small private plots but so grown over with weeds and tall grass that finding them is extremely difficult.

If you have trouble locating one of these old cemeteries, you might try asking your town's historical society for local maps from whatever period of time you're working in. If that doesn't pan out, perhaps the county or parish surveyor's office has old records. As a third choice, there is usually someone in any area who, officially or unofficially, has the reputation of being the local historian—call, introduce yourself and ask for help.

Once you've located the gravemarkers you're looking for, I hope you've remembered to bring your notebook and, if you like, a camera. Inscriptions should be copied exactly as you find them—ethnic words or misspellings only add to the charm of your find. Remember, too, that gravemarkers were often erected weeks, months or even years after the internment—a situation that often led to the inscription being inaccurate. As with all other data you acquire, check and double-check and then cross-check everything you uncover.

If you decide to photograph the gravestone or make a rubbing, here are a few hints that will help you get the best possible results —First, if there's a caretaker in the cemetery, always stop in and explain what you'd like to do. You'll rarely ever be denied access to the gravemarkers you're interested in *if you ask permission*—not asking permission can bring security people to your side who might suspect you're vandalizing the property.

Many of these old descriptions are so encrusted with dirt or lichens, reading or photographing them without a little clean-up work is practically impossible. Gently rubbing with a wire brush will loosen most of the dirt; then follow up by using a regular bristle brush for final clean-up.

For photographing, you'll need side lighting to bring out the letters, or since the gravemarker has probably darkened with age, rubbing some plain white chalk into the letters will help make them stand out.

If you intend to make a rubbing, you should have a sheet of paper the size of the gravemarker, masking tape and a wax crayon. Tape the paper over the marker—making certain it won't move—then begin gently rubbing the crayon over the letters. They'll quickly begin to appear and in no time you'll have an authentic gravemarker rubbing to add to your data collection.

Nearly every important event in our nation's history has left some type of organization whose primary function is to collect and maintain all the available documentation about the event and about the people who participated in the event.

Here are a few that deal with some of the more tumultuous times our ancestors experienced:

United Daughters of the Confederacy
328 North Boulevard
Richmond, Virginia 23220

The Children of the Confederacy
328 North Boulevard
Richmond, Virginia 23220

(Note: The files of these two organizations are available only to those who are members or are applying for membership. Staff members do all the searching, no private individuals are allowed access to the files.)

Sons of Confederate Veterans
Southern Station, Box 1
Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39401

(Note: This organization has the same access policy as the United Daughters of the Confederacy and the Children of the Confederacy.)

National Society, Sons of the American Revolution
2412 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

(This organization is restricted to male descendants of Revolutionary War participants.)

National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution
1776 D Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

(This organization is restricted to female descendants of Revolutionary War participants.)

Spanish War Veterans United
810 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Box 1915
Washington, D.C. 20013

(For descendants of Spanish-American War veterans, 1898–1899.)

Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic
90 Conestoga Boulevard
Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17602

(For the female descendants of Union Army veterans.)

Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence
1300 Locust Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

National Society, United States Daughters of 1812
1461 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C.

(For female descendants of veterans of the War of 1812.)

The Society of Cincinnati
2118 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

(This organization covers male descendants of Revolutionary War officers.)

Aztec Club of 1847
5225 Westpath Way
Washington, D.C. 20036

(For descendants of Mexican War veterans.)

Military Records

Throughout our history, there have been quite a number of wars and skirmishes which rallied many of your ancestors to the flag. So it isn't going to be unusual if you come across many relatives in your family heritage research with histories of military service.

Most military records do not become public information until they are 75 years old. Records from the first World War will start to be available in the early 1990's, but such things as the Philippine Insurrection 1899–1902, the Spanish-American War 1898–1899, any number of wars the federal government waged with the American Indians, the Civil War 1860–1865, the Mexican War 1846–1848, the War of 1812, or our American Revolution are all on file and can usually be located by the trained personnel who maintain these records.

Probably the prime search location for military records is the National Archives in Washington, D.C. But don't overlook such other possibilities as the National Personnel Records Center, 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63132 and the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Department of the Navy, Washington, D.C. 20350.

And then there are also military records in the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 119 D Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20536, the Veteran's Administration, Vermont Avenue between H and I Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20436, The Smithsonian Institute, Smithsonian Institution Building, The Mall, Washington, D.C. 20560.

Since the major repository for historic military data, veterans' pensions and military land grants is the National Archives, don't feel bad if you can't get to Washington, D.C. There are 11 regional branches of the national archives, each with a collection of the information pertinent to their own regions—

Atlanta Federal Archives and Records Center
1557 St. Joseph Avenue
East Point, Georgia 30344
Covers Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky,
Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Boston Federal Archives and Records Center
380 Trapelo Road
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154
Covers Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Chicago Federal Archives and Records Center
7358 South Pulaski Road
Chicago, Illinois 60629
Covers Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin

Denver Federal Archives and Records Center
Building 48, Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225
Covers Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Fort Worth Federal Archives and Records Center
4900 Hemphill Street
Fort Worth, Texas 76115
Covers Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. (There is a special section in this collection covering Indian records in case you trace your ancestory to these "first" Americans.)

Kansas City Federal Archives and Records Center
2306 East Bannister Road
Kansas City, Missouri 64131
Covers Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska.

Los Angeles Federal Archives and Records Center
24000 Avila Road
Laguna Niguel, California 92677
Covers Arizona, Southern California and Clark County, Nevada.

New York Federal Archives and Records Center
Building 22—MOT Bayonne
Bayonne, New Jersey 07002
Covers New York, New Jersey, Puerto Rico
and the Virgin Islands.

Philadelphia Federal Archives and Records Center
5000 Wissahickon Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19144
Covers Delaware, Pennsylvania, District of
Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

San Francisco Federal Archives and Records Center
1000 Commodore Drive
San Bruno, California 94066
Covers Northern California, Hawaii, Nevada (except
Clark County), as well as American territories in the Pacific.
There's a special emphasis on American Samoa.

Seattle Federal Archives and Records Center
6125 Sand Point Way NE
Seattle, Washington 98115
Covers Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

One of the things I've been trying to convey to you, the beginning genealogical searcher, is the almost limitless number of information sources available to you. While there are certainly instances that do "dead end," most of the time our research ends up with a blank simply because we haven't looked for what we need in the proper place. Even though I can't possibly begin to list all the available domestic collections of valuable genealogical information, always remember that when you're anywhere doing research, ask the person helping you if he/she is aware of any other possible sources. If you don't have time to check out any recommendations you might get, at least take time to make a note in your records of the full description and location of every clue given you. Maybe it won't amount to anything, but then again . . .

Some time ago, a friend of mine was doing research for a book about Milton Hershey. The book was not only filled with anecdotes

about Hershey's life, but there was to be an extensive use of photographs. One photo was missing. A pharmacist for whom M.S. Hershey worked as a young man got him interested in experimenting with candy. My friend went to three different historical sources in Lancaster, Pa. and it wasn't until the end of his third visit when the librarian at the Lancaster Historical Society handed him a book—as an after thought. As you certainly guessed, the elusive photograph was in that book. It always pays to keep on searching.

While I've tried to give you a bird's eye view of where you might go and what you might find when you begin your own personal family heritage search, as I told you before, the shear volume of information available precludes my telling you "everything you need to know about genealogical research." But like all of us had to do when we started out in looking for our ancestors, we had to learn many things as we went along—things that in some instances were peculiar to our own personal situation. While there are certainly forms and procedures to follow that will guide you toward where you want to go, sometimes the only rule that seems to hold true is the one stating "there are no rules." Genealogical research is pretty much like the situation our ancestors faced when they first came to this New Land—they knew what they were looking for, but they didn't know what they would find. The National Archives has such a wealth of information tucked away on its shelves that I'd like to take some time to acquaint you with some of the things you'll be able to research—(most of the following information has been published by the National Archives in bulletins about the services they offer).

BIRTH, MARRIAGE AND DEATH RECORDS

The National Archives has records of births, marriages and deaths at U.S. Army facilities from 1884–1912; there are some records that even cover up to 1928. While the National Archives' personnel won't make extensive searches, they will try to find a specific document if you provide enough identifying information. For birth records, they'll want to know, the name of the child, the names of his parents, the place of birth and the month and year of birth; for

marriage records, they'll want to know the names of both parties that were married; and for death records, they ask you to supply the name of the deceased, the date and place of death, as well as his/her rank.

The Archives also has records of births, marriages and deaths of American citizens abroad registered at Foreign Service posts. If the registration was less than 75 years old, you should address your request for information to the Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. If the registration was over 75 years old, then write to the Civil Archives Division, National Archives (GSA), Washington D.C. 20408.

If you're trying to get copies of an original record of a birth, marriage or death, you should address the Bureau of Vital Statistics (or other local depository, such as a church) in the appropriate city, county or state.

CENSUS SCHEDULES

A census of America's population has been taken every 10 years since 1790. In the National Archives, you'll find the schedules from 1790 to 1870, a microfilm copy of the 1880 schedules, the remaining parts of the 1890 schedules, and a microfilm copy of the 1900 schedules. You must realize the reason for the limited coverage of 1890 is that these records were nearly all destroyed by fire in 1921; there are, however, a few parts of the country still usable: Perry County, Alabama; the District of Columbia; Columbus, Georgia; Mound Township, Illinois; Rockford, Minnesota; Jersey City, New Jersey; Eastchester and Brookhaven Township, New York; Cleveland and Gaston Counties in North Carolina; Cincinnati and Wayne Township, Ohio; Jefferson Township, South Dakota; Ellis, Hood, Kaufman, Rusk and Trinity Counties in Texas.

The 1790–1840 schedules give only the name of the head of the household—other family members are listed, unnamed, by age and sex. In the 1850 and 1860 schedules, slaveowners are listed along with the age, sex and color (but not the name) of each slave. From 1850–1900, the schedules include the name, age, and state, territory or country of birth of each free person in a household. And through the following years, additional information was collected with the standard census information.

And even though many of the lists are incomplete, (for instance, the schedules for 1790 covering Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Tennessee and Virginia were burned during the War of 1812), if you do locate the name you're searching for, you've saved yourself from many hours of fruitless searches in other records.

In the National Archives you'll find a special 1890 census of Union veterans and widows of veterans for Washington, D.C., about half of Kentucky and for an alphabetical listing of states from Louisiana through Wyoming. Schedules for the other states are no longer in existence. However, these schedules do give the name and post office address of each living veteran and of each veteran's widow (including the name of her husband) along with information about the service of each veteran.

The National Archives has microfilmed all the available census schedules as well as indexes to them. These microfilm rolls are arranged alphabetically by state and then alphabetically by county. These microfilm copies are available in the regional archives I listed earlier.

The National Archives is currently acquiring microfilm copies of the mortality schedules of the 1850–1880 census from the various other depositories around the country. These schedules show the name, the month and the cause of death, as well as, the state, county, territory or country of birth of each person who died during the year that preceded the taking of each census. If you happen to have a special interest in a particular state schedule, I suggest you inquire about its availability before making a personal visit.

Records for District of Columbia residents can be found in the Washington National Records Center in Suitland, Maryland. You'll find naturalization records, and copies of wills from 1801–1888; records on the administration of estates from 1801–1878; and guardianship papers from 1802–1878. If you're writing for information from this source, be certain to include the name of the person in question, the type of record involved and the approximate date of the transaction.

If your ancestral background contains American Indian heritage, the National Archives has many records about Indians who kept their tribal status. The records are arranged by tribe and normally cover the period from 1830–1940. There will be lists of Indians—mostly Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, and Creek—who moved west during 1830–1846, annuity pay rolls, 1841–1949; annual cen-

sus rolls, 1885–1940 and Eastern Cherokee claim files, 1902–1910.

The lists will contain the name of the head of the family, the number of persons in the family by age and sex, a description of the property owned (including its location) and the dates of departure from the East and arrival in the West.

The National Archives people will search these records for you if they are given the Indian's name—preferably both the Indian and English names—the name of the tribe, and the dates of his association with the tribe.

The Eastern Cherokee claim files contain a lot of good genealogical information—the name of the applicant, his residence, the date and place of his birth, the name and age of his spouse, and the names of both his father and mother as well as his children.

LAND RECORDS

The land records, mostly from 1800–1950, include bounty land warrant files, donation land entry files, homestead application files, and private land claim files relating to the entry of individual settlers on land in the public land states. There are no land records for the thirteen original states, Maine, Vermont, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas and Hawaii—these records are usually maintained by the states themselves in the state capital.

The donation land entry files and the homestead application files show the name of the applicant, the location of the land and the date it was acquired, his residence or post office address, his age or date and place of birth, his marital status and, if applicable, the given name of his wife and the size of his family.

If the applicant for homestead was foreign born, his application file will contain evidence of his naturalization or his intention of becoming a citizen, his country of birth and frequently the date and port of his arrival.

Private land claims will show the claimant's name, and the location of the land, his residence when the claim was made, and the names of both living and dead relatives.

General Archives Division personnel will search the land records for Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, Nevada and Utah for the period 1800–July 1, 1908, if you provide the full name of

the applicant and the name of the state or territory in which the land was located.

For a search of all other records of the public land states or territories, you'll need the applicant's full name, the number of the land entry file or a description of the land by township, range, section and fraction of section; or the name of the land office and either the date when the original application was filed or the date of the final certificate. To get a legal description of the land, you might try writing to the county recorder of deeds in the county seat of the county in which the land was located.

NATURALIZATION RECORDS

You'll find the General Archives Division has naturalization proceedings from the District of Columbia courts from 1802–1926. These records will show each person who petitioned for naturalization along with the age or date of birth, nationality and whether or not citizenship was granted.

You'll also find photocopies and indexes of naturalization documents filed by courts in Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire for 1787–1906. Archives people will search the records for information about naturalizations occurring before September 27, 1906, if you provide the name of the petitioner and the approximate date of the naturalization. Now, if your ancestor was naturalized outside the District of Columbia before September 27, 1906, you should send your request for information to the clerk of the court that issued the naturalization certificate. Incidentally, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (Washington, D.C. 20536) has duplicate records of all naturalizations that occurred after September 26, 1906. Inquiries about citizenships granted after that date should be sent to the Service on a form obtained from any of the Service's district offices.

PASSENGER LISTS

Unfortunately the National Archives has an incomplete series of customs passenger lists and immigration passenger lists of ships arriving at Atlantic seaboard and Gulf of Mexico ports of entry.

Here's what's available:

Port	Customs Passenger Lists	Immigration Passenger Lists	Indexes
Baltimore	1820–1891	1891–1909	1820–1952
Boston	1820–1874 and 1883–1891	1891–1943	1848–1891 and 1902–1920
New Orleans	1820–1902	1903–1945	1853–1952
New York	1820–1897	1897–1942	1820–1946 and 1897–1943
Philadelphia	1800–1882	1883–1945	1800–1924
Other minor ports	1820–1873	1893–1945	1890–1924

As a point of clarification, a customs passenger list normally contains the passenger's name, age, sex and occupation, the country from which he came and the country to which he was going. If the passenger died enroute, the date and circumstances of his death are also given.

The immigration passenger lists over 50 years old (less than 50 years old, they are not available for reference) generally show all the information on the customs passenger list along with the immigrant's place of birth and last residence. Some of the lists even include the name and address of a relative in the country from which the passenger came.

The National Archives personnel will search the customs passenger lists for you if you provide the name of the passenger, the name of the port of entry, the name of the vessel and its approximate date of arrival *or* the name of the port of embarkation and the exact date of arrival.

They will search the immigration passenger lists if you can provide the full name and age of the passenger, the names and ages of accompanying passengers, the name of the port of entry, the name of the vessel, and the exact date of arrival. Archives personnel will also consult the indexes it has to the name on the customs and

immigration passenger lists if you can supply the name of the passenger, the name of the port of entry, and the supposed year of arrival.

If you're having difficulty securing the exact arrival date of a vessel, you might want to ask your local librarian about "The Morton Allen Directory of European Passenger Steamship Arrivals." Here they list by year, steamship company, and exact date the names of vessels arriving at the ports of New York from 1890–1930; and in Baltimore, Boston and Philadelphia from 1904–1926.

PASSPORT APPLICATIONS

Passport applications and the related papers are on file for all U.S. citizens who intended to travel abroad from 1791–1906. The Archives will search any of these records at least 75 years old for age and citizenship information. You must be able to supply the name of the person who applied for a passport, the place and approximate date of the application. If you need passport information less than 75 years old, you must write to the Passport Office, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

PERSONNEL RECORDS

The existing personnel records for civilian employees of the federal government who terminated their employment before 1910 are also part of the National Archives. These records could possibly contain information about the employee's date and place of birth. To have these records searched, you need to supply the full name of the employee at the time of service, the name and address of the employing agency, and the approximate dates of employment. Most of the personnel records for civilian employees who terminated their service after 1909 are with Civilian Personnel Records (GSA), 111 Winnebago Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63118.

CLAIMS FOR PENSIONS AND BOUNTY LAND

Since the Revolutionary War, Congress has passed laws awarding money and land to Army, Navy, and Marine veterans, their widows and other dependents. Each claim, whether for bounty land or pensions, whether submitted by a veteran or a dependent, or whether or not it was approved, is filed under the name of the veteran on whose service the applicant based his/her claim.

The National Archives contains bounty land warrant application files based on wartime service between 1775 and 1855; and pension application files based on military service between 1775 and 1916.

Pensions based on military service in the Confederate States of America were authorized by some southern states, but not by the federal government until 1959. If you're looking for state pension information, I'd recommend you try the archives of the state where the veteran resided after the war.

Over the years, the content of the claims paper work has changed, but a veteran's claim will probably show his place and date of birth, place of residence after the service, and a summary of that military service. A dependent's claim usually includes the dependent's age and residence, relationship to the veteran and information about the veteran's death. A widow's application should show her maiden name, the date of her marriage to the veteran, and the names of their children.

Submit inquiries about pension and bounty land claims on GSA Form 6751, Order and Billing for Copies of Veteran's Records. Archives personnel will photocopy information in the records about a veteran and his family. Photocopies will be sent to the inquirer along with an invoice for their cost.

SEAMEN'S PROTECTION-CERTIFICATE APPLICATIONS

Applications of seamen on American vessels for protection-certificates or certificates of American citizenship made between 1916 and 1940 are on file. The applications usually contain the date and place of birth and the citizenship of the seaman. If you want Archives personnel to search these records, you must supply the full name of the seaman, the port from which the certificate was issued and, if available, the number or date of the certificate.

SERVICE RECORDS ARMY

The Archives contains records on U.S. Regular Army officers, 1789–1916, and enlisted men, 1789–1912, during both peace and wartime. And you'll also find records of those persons serving during wartime in volunteer units raised by the states and mustered into Federal Service, 1775–1903.

Records of Regular Army officers vary greatly in content, however enlisted men in the Regular Army appear in registers of enlistment which contain the name of the recruit, age, place of birth, date and place of enlistment, regiment or company, date and cause of discharge; and where the information is applicable, you'll find the date of death or the date of desertion, and in some instances the date of apprehension or return after desertion.

There are also service records for soldiers in the Confederate Army. The service records of both Confederate officers and enlisted men show the soldier's rank, military organization and term of service. Occasionally, you'll uncover the soldier's age, place of

enlistment and his place of birth. There is no information about the soldier's family.

Requests for this information must be submitted on GSA Form 6751, Order and Billing for Copies of Veteran's Records. If your search entails records of soldiers in the Union Army during the Civil War, you must supply the name of the state from which the soldier served. Photocopies of military records are only supplied if the service period was more than 75 years ago. For information about Army officers separated after 1916 and enlisted men after 1912, write on Standard Form 180, Request Pertaining to Military Records, and send to Military Personnel Records (GSA), 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63132.

NAVAL AND MARINE

In the National Archives there are service records covering the American Navy and Marines in the Revolutionary War, 1775–1783; U.S. Navy officers, 1798–1902, and enlisted men, 1798–1885. The U.S. Marine records cover 1798–1895. There are also records covering some of the service personnel in the Confederate Navy and Marine Corps, 1861–1865.

Naval and marine records for the Revolutionary War are limited —about all you'll find, if the record is available, is the serviceman's name, rank, name of his vessel and the dates on which he was paid. Confederate naval and marine records give the serviceman's name, rank and sometimes his station.

Only the requests for information about naval and marine service during the Revolutionary War and about service in the Confederate Navy and Marine Corps should be sent on GSA Form 6751, Order and Billing for Copies of Veteran's Records. All other requests, the National Archives people say, about naval and marine records should be by letter, since their files do not contain compiled service records for naval and marine personnel.

Records for commissioned officers in the U.S. Navy after the Revolution and before 1846, provide name, rank, state of birth, state of residence, dates of service, and often the officer's age or date of birth. Records for 1846 and later usually provide the date and place of the officer's death in the service or the date of his retirement.

Naval enlisted men's records before 1846 usually provide only his name, rating, names of the vessels he served on, and the dates of his service. Records after 1846 will also give the enlisted man's age and place of birth as well as his place of enlistment.

Records of commissioned officers in the U.S. Marine Corps show the officers, name, rank and either the date of his appointment or the date he accepted his commission. Sometimes they also give his age and place of residence. Enlisted Marine service records show the name, age and date, place and term of his enlistment.

In writing to the National Archives about Naval or Marine officers and Marine enlisted men, be sure to include his name, the name of the war in which he served or the dates of his service. If you're writing about a Naval enlisted man, include the name of at least one vessel on which he served (with approximate dates) and, if possible, the place of enlistment.

To request information about Navy officers separated since 1902, Navy enlisted men separated since 1885, and Marine Corps officers and enlisted men separated after 1895, use Standard Form 180, Request Pertaining to Military Records, and send it to Military Personnel Records (GSA), 9700 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63132.

COAST GUARD

The Coast Guard was created on January 28, 1915. This new service was the result of combining the Revenue-Cutter Service (formerly manned by military personnel) and the Life-Saving Services of the Department of Treasury. The Department of Commerce's Bureau of Lighthouses became part of the Coast Guard on July 1, 1939.

On file in the National Archives, you'll find record books of Revenue-Cutter Service officers from 1791–1919. These records, indexed by the name of the officer, provide the state from which he was appointed, dates of birth and death (if he died in the service), his promotions, and the names of the vessels he served on.

There are also copies of officer commissions, 1791–1909; applications for cadet appointments and officer commissions, 1833–1890; and both muster rolls and payrolls of revenue cutters, 1832–1914. These muster rolls and payrolls show each crewmember's

name, rating, date and place of enlistment, place of birth, age, occupation, and personal description, the number of days served during the month, and the manner of separation—detachment, transferal, discharge, desertion or death.

The officer records, 1890–1929, in the General Archives Division of the Washington National Records Center, include the records of former Revenue-Cutter Service officers whose term of duty extended beyond 1915.

While the inspectors of the Life-Saving Service were military personnel, the superintendents, keepers, and other employees of the Life-Saving stations were civilians. The inspectors and engineers of the lighthouse districts were officers detailed from the Navy and Army, while all other employees of the Lighthouse Service were civilians.

Personnel and card records (some as old as 1864) for civilians employed by the Revenue-Cutter Service, Life-Saving Service and the Lighthouse Service are on file at the National Personnel Records Center (Civilian Personnel Records branch). Information about the employee will be furnished if you can supply enough identifying data.

Civilian employment records are subject to U.S. Civil Service Commission regulations governing the release of information from federal employees' personnel records under the terms of the Freedom of Information Act of 1967 (5 USC/552). The information you'll be furnished is limited to names, position titles, grades, salaries, and duty stations. Write to Civilian Personnel Records (GSA), 111 Winnebago Street, St. Louis, Missouri 63118—and provide as much identifying data as you can.

FINAL COMMENT

While this may have seemed like an indepth look at the resources of the National Archives, I've really only touched on the highlights of the vast amount of information and data they have on file. And of course, new things are constantly being added and indexed for easy reference.

If I've gotten you excited about your family's heritage (and I certainly hope I have), then you might want to write to the Office of Educational Programs (NEE), General Services Administration,

Washington, D.C. 20408, and ask about the National Archives sponsored course for beginners called Introduction to Genealogical Research. Later on, when you become firmly committed to the subject, you might want to attend a National Archives sponsored 3 week program known as the National Institute on Genealogical Research. You will need some experience in genealogical research to make the most of this excellent series of lectures and practical exercises, but the learning experience will be invaluable if you spend much time on your family heritage effort.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE OCEAN

Virtually all of us in America, except those with full-blooded Indian heritage, trace our families to some other country. However, once you've gone as far with your research as you apparently can, sooner or later, the genealogical trail you're following will point to foreign soil. How far back can you go? Well, if you're very lucky, you may be able to follow your family tree back to about the 1400's. During the 11th and 12th centuries, people generally had only one name. And, as we've pointed out in another chapter, somewhere between that time and the 15th century, the record keeping demands of an expanding commercial world made the single name concept impractical. Besides, there really wasn't any truly official record keeping being done at this time. Some churchmen and some prominent merchants or wealthy land owners kept track of the people who worked for them—but the whole process was really pretty much unorganized.

Sometime in the 16th century, the European churches began to keep track of all the people in their congregations, but don't be surprised if many of these early documents haven't survived the ravages of time. Europe, as I'm certain you remember, has been the scene of many wars both major and minor and even though the churches were always considered "off-limits" to invaders and conquerors, there were bound to be some occassions when these unwanted visitors didn't play by the "rules." But in spite of this

somewhat dreary picture I've painted, it's still quite possible to do a lot of research and even have a fair amount of success in tracing your family heritage abroad.

But before you go dashing off to any foreign locale with your notebook and your charts, take time to make a thorough search of *all* the sources available to you in the States. Above all, you must try to pinpoint as close as possible your ancestor's home abroad. Europeans have always done a good bit of migrating from country to country but if the surname you're tracking down doesn't quite seem to fit in the area where he lived, chances are your search isn't over yet—at least the information you have isn't conclusive enough to make a personal visit to his (and perhaps your) homeland.

Probably your best source for foreign information in the United States is the LDS Foreign Section of their library in Salt Lake City. LDS teams have microfilmed extensively all throughout the world and have accumulated the official records of most of the countries that supplied America with immigrants.

One problem you're very likely to encounter in trying to find the exact location of a European ancestor's birth, are the changing boundaries of European countries. There were many wars and territorial disputes that changed national boundaries of large tracts of land—so what might have been one country yesterday could really be another country today.

But like most problems, there is an answer if you look long enough. Maps for 18th and 19th century Europe, from Ireland to Russia, are available from Karta Europa, 7212 4th Street, N.W., Seattle, Washington 98117.

The maps are so detailed, that many times individual buildings are shown. However, to be certain you're getting the map for the area you want, here are a few things the company recommends:

1. Provide as much geographic description about your ancestral home as you know—was it on a hill, by a lake, near a river, etc.
2. List all the known spellings of the name of the town or village.
3. Include the name of the state or province (or any other governmental subdivision) and even surrounding states or provinces if you should know them.

The more information you provide, the easier it is for the Karta Europa people to provide exactly what you'd like to have.

As a last resort, before going overseas, you might want to check with the embassy or consulate of the country you want to explore.

Sometimes diplomatic people are helpful, other times they will tell you nothing is available in their country. Just remember—it's a rare country that doesn't keep track of its citizens in some way. You may appear to run into a dead end, but usually there's a way to solve most every problem—the key is in using your imagination. Perhaps the American embassy in the country can help; perhaps you know some engineering firm sending technical people to the country; perhaps a local importer brings in merchandise from the country that interests you—keep trying, imagination has opened more doors than anything else in the world.

THE PERSONAL HISTORY SHEET

Over the years as genealogists have struggled to unwrap the mysteries of a family's heritage, they've developed certain "tools" designed to help them go about their job in a orderly way.

One by one, I'm going to introduce you to the tools I've found most useful in my own genealogical research. I can't claim they are original since I obviously wasn't the first person to trace their ancestors. But what I've done over the years is to try many different methods, discarding what I didn't like and retaining everything I did. So what you're actually seeing is the result of borrowing little bits here and there.

When you begin to get involved in your own family heritage and become familiar enough with the direction it's taking and the information you're finding, perhaps you, too, will decide to add something or delete something from these forms.

But in the meantime, I believe you'll find the things I'm sharing with you will quickly and completely establish a comfortable working relationship with the past.

The Personal History Sheet.

The Personal History Sheet is your primary working document. The information it contains is the background picture you want to develop about each one of your relatives and ancestors. The Personal History Sheets are what you begin to carry with you whenever

you visit a relative; they are what you have by the telephone whenever you talk to a relative; they are what you copy and send to distant relatives so they know exactly what information you don't have.

Now that you've decided to begin uncovering your family's heritage, time is very important. You'll want to talk to as many living relatives as you possibly can. And everytime you come in contact with a family member, you'll want to check his or her Personal History Sheet for missing information. You'll also want to question these family members about the personal history of other family members—living or deceased.

Cross checking is what you're doing. Often the only records of an ancestral line are verbal and, you'll have to admit, there are times when stories get mixed up. Cross checking is the only way to substantiate that what you've read or heard is probably true.

I would recommend at first, you fill out the Personal History Sheets in pencil, since, if your experience is the same as mine, you'll find there are times when changes need to be made. When your research indicates the information you've written on your Personal History Sheets is accurate, then you may want to transcribe it in ink or by typewriter onto a permanent Personal History Sheet. When you take that step, I'd recommend enclosing your permanent sheets in plastic sheet protectors—they are likely to be handled a great deal as your search continues, and by taking that precaution, the constant handling won't destroy any of your records.

The Personal History Sheet itself is almost self explanatory. Simply begin at the top, filling in the information I've called out as you progress. Needless to say, the further back in time you go, the harder it will be to get complete information. That's the point at which genealogical research becomes most interesting and it's also the point at which you'll be very glad you spent time carefully gathering as much information on these Personal History Sheets as you did.

You'll find yourself using a great many Personal History Sheets as your search progresses:

a. Begin, of course, with yourself
b. Prepare a PHS for each of your brothers and/or sisters
c. Then, a PHS for your father
d. A PHS for each of his brothers and/or sisters
e. A PHS for your mother

f. A PHS for each of her brothers and/or sisters
g. A PHS for your father's father
h. A PHS for each of his brothers and/or sisters
i. A PHS for your father's mother
j. A PHS for each of her brothers and/or sisters
k. A PHS for your mother's father
l. A PHS for each of his brothers and/or sisters
m. A PHS for your mother's mother
n. A PHS for each of her brothers and/or sisters
o. Etc.—just keep going as far as you can!

It's easy to see just how much groundwork needs to be laid, but by using these Personal History Sheets, you'll be doing it quickly and, I hope, easily.

The last bit of information you need to collect on each Personal History Sheet is the signature of the person whose background information has been recorded. Signatures tell a great deal about a person. Experienced handwriting analysts can uncover personality traits, psychological attitudes and even physical aptitudes by studying a signature. Obviously all the living family members need to sign a Personal History Sheet just as soon as you can visit with them.

Filling in the signature of an ancestor is a trifle more involved, but not really very difficult. During your research, you're bound to come upon some kind of document bearing the persons signature. Simply have it photocopied, trimmed to manageable size and add it to your collection.

Just as you might find it interesting to use a signature to learn more about your ancestors, so will future generations look to your signature to learn more about you. Material things can easily get lost, broken, sold or stolen, but a signature is a personal part of each of us that can live forever.

One final suggestion—number your Personal History Sheets consecutively and always file them in numerical order. When you take a name from one of these Personal History Sheets and write it on an Individual Heritage Chart, make a small notation of the PHS number—it will be a valuable cross reference later on.

Now, after you've taken a moment to examine the sample Personal History Sheet, read on to see how this document relates to the Individual Heritage Chart.

PERSONAL HISTORY SHEET

Sheet # _____

Of

Full Name: _____

Place of Birth: City _____ State _____ County _____

Date of Birth: Month _____ Day _____ Year _____

Spouse's Name _____ Marriage Date _____

Father's Name _____

Mother's Name _____

Occupation _____

Current or last address: Street _____

City _____ State _____ County _____

Previous Address: Street _____

City _____ State _____ County _____

In what country or countries did this name originate? _____

Has the last name ever been changed or misspelled? Other versions are: _____

_____

This Surname or last name means: _____

_____

Does this surname have a Coat of Arms? _____ yes _____ no

If yes, where is it recorded? _____

Other Important Information: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Signatures: _____

_____

PERSONAL HISTORY SHEET

Sheet # _____

Of

Full Name: _____

Place of Birth: City _____ State _____ County _____

Date of Birth: Month _____ Day _____ Year _____

Spouse's Name _____ Marriage Date _____

Father's Name _____

Mother's Name _____

Occupation _____

Current or last address: Street _____

City _____ State _____ County _____

Previous Address: Street _____

City _____ State _____ County _____

In what country or countries did this name originate? _____

Has the last name ever been changed or misspelled? Other versions are: _____

_____

This Surname or last name means: _____

_____

Does this surname have a Coat of Arms? _____ yes _____ no

If yes, where is it recorded? _____

Other Important Information: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Signatures: _____

_____

PERSONAL HISTORY SHEET

Sheet # _____

Of

Full Name: _____

Place of Birth: City _____ State _____ County _____

Date of Birth: Month _____ Day _____ Year _____

Spouse's Name _____ Marriage Date _____

Father's Name _____

Mother's Name _____

Occupation _____

Current or last address: Street _____

City _____ State _____ County _____

Previous Address: Street _____

City _____ State _____ County _____

In what country or countries did this name originate? _____

Has the last name ever been changed or misspelled? Other versions are: _____

_____

This Surname or last name means: _____

_____

Does this surname have a Coat of Arms? _____ yes _____ no

If yes, where is it recorded? _____

Other Important Information: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Signatures: _____

_____

PERSONAL HISTORY SHEET

Sheet # _____

Of

Full Name: _____

Place of Birth: City _____ State _____ County _____

Date of Birth: Month _____ Day _____ Year _____

Spouse's Name _____ Marriage Date _____

Father's Name _____

Mother's Name _____

Occupation _____

Current or last address: Street _____

City _____ State _____ County _____

Previous Address: Street _____

City _____ State _____ County _____

In what country or countries did this name originate? _____

Has the last name ever been changed or misspelled? Other versions are: _____

_____

This Surname or last name means: _____

_____

Does this surname have a Coat of Arms? _____ yes _____ no

If yes, where is it recorded? _____

Other Important Information: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Signatures: _____

_____

THE INDIVIDUAL HERITAGE CHART

The second "tool" in your genealogical research kit is the Individual Heritage Chart. You may hear some folks refer to this type of chart as a *pedigree,* but to me that always sounded too much like I was trying to trace the blood line of my puppy.

With an Individual Heritage Chart you can quickly and simply plot out family relationships for four generations. Then, because each chart entry is number keyed, you can continue to get back in time and maintain an easily traceable trail of just precisely where each one of these relationships leads.

Let's see how it works . . .

Here, again, begin with yourself—as you begin to write down names, always use the complete name if you know what it is. Remember, you're trying to get *all* the information that's available —full names, without the use of initials or abbreviations, are a must.

Now, on line #2, enter your father's name; and on line #3, your mother's name.

On lines #4 and #5, will be your paternal grandfather and paternal grandmother's names.

Lines #6 and #7 will contain the names of your maternal grandfather and maternal grandmother.

After you've recorded your great, great-grandfathers and great, great-grandmothers, in order to continue your family's heritage,

you'll have to begin new Individual Heritage Charts—sixteen of them.

If you've begun with chart #1 and taken your own family back to the 4th generation, then line #16 on Chart #1 becomes line #1 on Chart #2

Line #17 on Chart #1 becomes Line #1 on Chart #3

Line #18 on Chart #1 becomes Line #1 on Chart #4

Line #19 on Chart #1 becomes Line #1 on Chart #5. . . and so forth.

Even though your ultimate goal is to fill in names on as many lines as you can, since, when that has been completed, you've traced your heritage, don't get so caught up in filling in the blanks that you don't take time to enjoy your ancestors. While it may seem a bit strange to suggest that you could enjoy people who probably died many, many years ago, once you get truly "caught up" in the spirit of the times in which your ancestors lived, you'll find yourself getting to "know" and "understand" them quite well. In fact, I believe it's safe to say you'll share their ups and downs, their joys and sorrows, their periods of prosperity and their moments of depression.

You'll discover relatives who were honest, and some who weren't so honest; they'll be those who drank too much and those who didn't drink at all; some will have had large families; others will have gone childless; some will have had many marriages, while others will have remained single; some will have been fun loving and a joy to be around, while there will be those whose dispositions were the despair of all who knew them.

And as these personality traits work their way out of people's memories and long forgotten letters or documents, many of your ancestors will really "come to life" before your eyes. You'll realize all this is happening when you begin to talk about your ancestors as though they were alive and living just down the street.

Once again, it's time to get busy with what you've set out to do —so start with your name on Individual Heritage Chart #1 . . .

Chart #_____

Individual Heritage Chart of

1 _____

2 Father

3 Mother

4 Paternal Grandfather

5 Paternal Grandmother

6 Maternal Grandfather

7 Maternal Grandmother

8 Great Grandfather

9 Great Grandmother

10 Great Grandfather

11 Great Grandmother

12 Great Grandfather

13 Great Grandmother

14 Great Grandfather

15 Great Grandmother

16 Great Great Grandfather continued on chart _____

17 Great Great Grandmother continued on chart _____

18 Great Great Grandfather continued on chart _____

19 Great Great Grandmother continued on chart _____

20 Great Great Grandfather continued on chart _____

21 Great Great Grandmother continued on chart _____

22 Great Great Grandfather continued on chart _____

23 Great Great Grandmother continued on chart _____

24 Great Great Grandfather continued on chart _____

25 Great Great Grandmother continued on chart _____

26 Great Great Grandfather continued on chart _____

27 Great Great Grandmother continued on chart _____

28 Great Great Grandfather continued on chart _____

29 Great Great Grandmother continued on chart _____

30 Great Great Grandfather continued on chart _____

31 Great Great Grandmother continued on chart _____

Number _____ on Chart _____
is number_____ on this chart

INDIVIDUAL HERITAGE CHART

Chart # _____

Individual Heritage Chart of

1 _____

2 Father

3 Mother

4 Paternal Grandfather

5 Paternal Grandmother

6 Maternal Grandfather

7 Maternal Grandmother

8 Great Grandfather

9 Great Grandmother

10 Great Grandfather

11 Great Grandmother

12 Great Grandfather

13 Great Grandmother

14 Great Grandfather

15 Great Grandmother

16 Great Great Grandfather
continued on chart _____

17 Great Great Grandmother
continued on chart _____

18 Great Great Grandfather
continued on chart _____

19 Great Great Grandmother
continued on chart _____

20 Great Great Grandfather
continued on chart _____

21 Great Great Grandmother
continued on chart _____

22 Great Great Grandfather
continued on chart _____

23 Great Great Grandmother
continued on chart _____

24 Great Great Grandfather
continued on chart _____

25 Great Great Grandmother
continued on chart _____

26 Great Great Grandfather
continued on chart _____

27 Great Great Grandmother
continued on chart _____

28 Great Great Grandfather
continued on chart _____

29 Great Great Grandmother
continued on chart _____

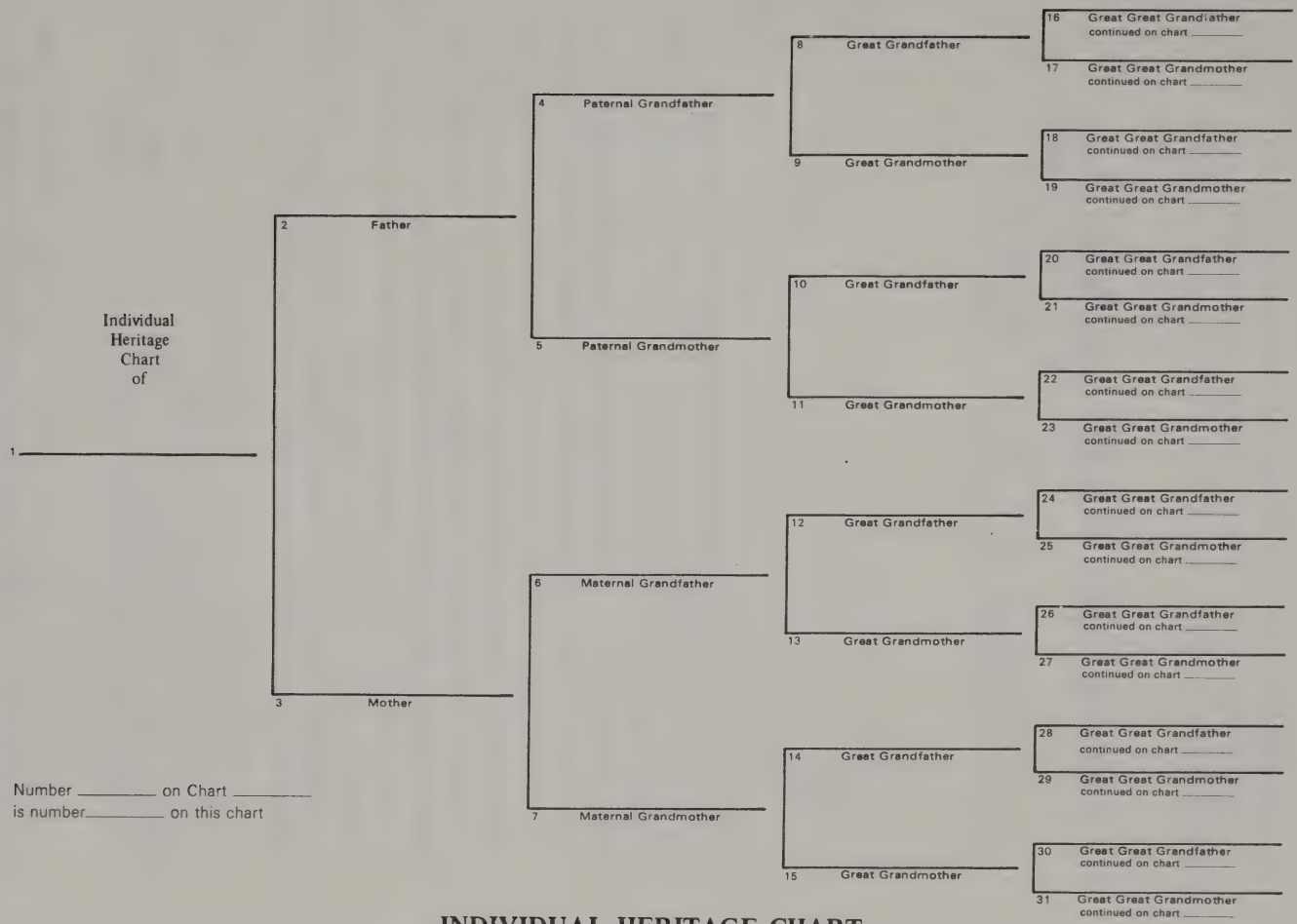
30 Great Great Grandfather
continued on chart _____

31 Great Great Grandmother
continued on chart _____

Number _____ on Chart _____
is number _____ on this chart

INDIVIDUAL HERITAGE CHART

Chart #_____


Individual Heritage Chart of
1
2 Father
3 Mother
4 Paternal Grandfather
5 Paternal Grandmother
6 Maternal Grandfather
7 Maternal Grandmother
8 Great Grandfather
9 Great Grandmother
10 Great Grandfather
11 Great Grandmother
12 Great Grandfather
13 Great Grandmother
14 Great Grandfather
15 Great Grandmother
16 Great Great Grandfather continued on chart _____
17 Great Great Grandmother continued on chart _____
18 Great Great Grandfather continued on chart _____
19 Great Great Grandmother continued on chart _____
20 Great Great Grandfather continued on chart _____
21 Great Great Grandmother continued on chart _____
22 Great Great Grandfather continued on chart _____
23 Great Great Grandmother continued on chart _____
24 Great Great Grandfather continued on chart _____
25 Great Great Grandmother continued on chart _____
26 Great Great Grandfather continued on chart _____
27 Great Great Grandmother continued on chart _____
28 Great Great Grandfather continued on chart _____
29 Great Great Grandmother continued on chart _____
30 Great Great Grandfather continued on chart _____
31 Great Great Grandmother continued on chart _____

Number _____ on Chart _____
is number_____ on this chart

INDIVIDUAL HERITAGE CHART

THE FORWARD LINEAGE CHART

The Forward Lineage Chart has been designed so you can record all the pertinent background data on each single family you discover in your research.

You'll find space to provide important information about each husband and wife, all their children and all their children's children.

Done properly, it takes 16 Forward Lineage Charts to cover everyone listed on one Individual Heritage Chart.

Start off by making a Forward Lineage Chart for you and your wife/husband (#1 on the Individual Heritage Chart).

Next, make a FLC for the father and mother shown on lines #2 and #3 of the Individual Heritage Chart.

Then you make FLC's for paternal grandfather and grandmother as well as the maternal grandfather and grandmother.

. . . and so forth.

What you're doing here is making certain all the members of a particular family unit are accounted for.

Here are several suggestions you should follow when you're working on a Forward Lineage Chart:

a. Record the Individual Heritage Chart line numbers for the husband and wife who appear on the sheet, as well as the Individual Heritage Chart number. While this simple record keeping may not appear to be important in the early stages of

your search, as you uncover five and six generations, it's quite possible you could be working with close to a thousand names —then this careful cross referencing I've suggested you do, becomes the only difference between a well organized effort and total confusion.

b. Always record the complete, full name. No initials or abbreviations should be used.

c. Show the maiden name in ( ) of every married woman on your sheet.

d. Always record the date in the same sequence—day, month and year. 11 Jun 1932, rather than 6/11/32. Someone with a European background reading 6/11/32 would assume the date were the 6th of November, 1932 rather than June 11th, 1932—you can see what kind of confusion could result if dates are not recorded in the format I've recommended.

e. Additionally, places need to be recorded in a constant way—town, county and state is the preferred sequence—as in Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania.

f. Eventually you'll find it helpful if you designate whether family members were male or female—some names make sex determination difficult, so an (f) or an (m) in a circle will help clarify the situation for future generations.

g. Keep in mind that in a vicarious way, you're playing detective, so that any information at all that you uncover is probably important enough to record.

h. Such things as titles or occupations should not be overlooked; neither should the fact that a wife or husband was married more than once, or that a child was one of twins or triplets.

When your Forward Lineage Chart information is all in place and you can cross reference it to your Individual Heritage Charts, you're going to be very proud, not only of what you've achieved, but of

all the bits and pieces of Americana you've absorbed along the way. The satisfaction in completing this type of project is beyond description and I hope you're as thrilled with what you've learned about your family as I have been with what I know of mine.

HUSBAND

Birth Date _____

Death Date _____

WIFE (Maiden Name)

Birth Date _____

Death Date _____

The Husband and Wife on this sheet are numbers _____ & _____ on Individual Family Heritage Chart # _____

For large families complete 2 charts.

GRANDCHILDREN NAMES

CHILD'S NAME	CHILD'S NAME	CHILD'S NAME	CHILD'S NAME	CHILD'S NAME
Birth Date	Birth Date	Birth Date	Birth Date	Birth Date
Death Date	Death Date	Death Date	Death Date	Death Date
Married to:	Married to:	Married to:	Married to:	Married to:
SPOUSE'S NAME	SPOUSE'S NAME	SPOUSE'S NAME	SPOUSE'S NAME	SPOUSE'S NAME
1)	1)	1)	1)	1)
B D	B D	B D	B D	B D
2)	2)	2)	2)	2)
B D	B D	B D	B D	B D
3)	3)	3)	3)	3)
B D	B D	B D	B D	B D
4)	4)	4)	4)	4)
B D	B D	B D	B D	B D
5)	5)	5)	5)	5)
B D	B D	B D	B D	B D
6)	6f	6)	6)	6)
B D	B D	B D	B D	B D
7)	7)	7)	7)	7)
B D	B D	B D	B D	B D

FORWARD LINEAGE CHART

HUSBAND

Birth Date _____

Death Date _____

WIFE (Maiden Name)

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GRANDCHILDREN NAMES

CHILD'S NAME	CHILD'S NAME	CHILD'S NAME	CHILD'S NAME	CHILD'S NAME
Birth Date	Birth Date	Birth Date	Birth Date	Birth Date
Death Date	Death Date	Death Date	Death Date	Death Date
Married to:	Married to:	Married to:	Married to:	Married to:
SPOUSE'S NAME	SPOUSE'S NAME	SPOUSE'S NAME	SPOUSE'S NAME	SPOUSE'S NAME
1)	1)	1)	1)	1)
B D	B D	B D	B D	B D
2)	2)	2)	2)	2)
B D	B D	B D	B D	B D
3)	3)	3)	3)	3)
B D	B D	B D	B D	B D
4)	4)	4)	4)	4)
B D	B D	B D	B D	B D
5)	5)	5)	5)	5)
B D	B D	B D	B D	B D
6)	6)	6)	6)	6)
B D	B D	B D	B D	B D
7)	7)	7)	7)	7)
B D	B D	B D	B D	B D

FORWARD LINEAGE CHART

SOME WORDS OF OTHERS AND A FINAL WORD FROM US

One of the most gratifying things about compiling a "How To" book such as this is in knowing ahead of time just how much the reader who really takes it to heart will profit from his or her effort. Once a family heritage search gets underway and all the bits and pieces of a genealogical mystery begin to fall into place; once a serious researcher begins to find clues that will ultimately lead to the discovery of a missing relative; once the day to day events that surrounded your ancestor's lives begin to take on special meaning; and once you begin to understand why you have the personality, physical and mental characteristics you do—I just know you'll become so excited by what you've found and learned that genealogy will become a lifelong hobby.

One last thought—between 1769 and 1771 a series of letters appeared in the London Public Advertiser written under the pseudonym "Junius." On August 8, 1769, Junius had this to say—"We owe it to our ancestors to preserve entire those rights, which they have delivered to our care: we owe it to our posterity, not to suffer their dearest inheritance to be destroyed."

I believe that says it all.

Good luck, and may the Lord look lovingly on your work.

ALABAMA

Christmas, 1980

Dear Beatrice:

This will acknowledge and thank you for our Cronin Family Heritage Book. It is a labor of love and scholarship—truly a thing of beauty and a joy forever. We have been privileged, indeed.

Go raibh Nollaig Shona agus Bliain Nua Gan Smal, agat—May you have a Happy Christmas and a Bright New Year.

From your Irish friends,

A & J

To BEATRICE BAYLEY 11/3/80

Many thanks for your beautiful book and the list of Emmart families. I knew who my grandparents were and that they came from Baltimore, Md. and that's about all. After being in this old world for 76 years, I thought it would be a good idea to gather a little information to pass along to the younger generation. I sent letters to 35 of the 69 families you had listed. I have received 4 answers to date, one who had an old Family Bible and one who knew where it was, the other two were looking for information themselves. I received a copy of the family tree that two distant cousins had put together in 1973, they are both my age and don't have the energy to check further back on the Emmart Heritage. The Family Tree goes back to 1740, showing that MICHAEL EMMART and his WIFE ANN moved from Pennsylvania to Fredrick, Md. in 1740 but does not say what part of Pennsylvania they moved from. The 5 children they had were all born in Maryland. Do you know of someone I could write

to in Penna. like a Bureau of Records and Vital Statistics, or someone who is in the business of looking up this sort of thing for a fee? (in Penna.) Thanks again for the book.

Yours truly.
WRE
California

I'm an old printer, not a typewriter expert.

Dear Miss Bayley

My name is L E S., Jr. I ordered and received a copy of the Shores Family book. I am writting to thank you. You see my mom and Dad were divorced when I was young. He moved away and so did we. Well I had heard He was here and there but had know way to get in touch. Well I received you book just a few days before my 34 birthday and the Saturday before I spoke to my Dad for the first time in 27 years. Since then we have talked once and exchanged pictures and hope to see each other early next year.

Thanks again
L.E.S. Jr.

P.S. Dad says its only been 25 years!

Dear Mrs. Bayley

First let me apologize for being impatient. I received the Shreve Heritage book, three days after mailing my letter of inquiry.

Now that I've had a chance to review it, I am pleased and wish to thank you for your effort.

As I am a Genealogist, my interest lies in many family names, and I would be most appreciative of knowing of other surnames for which you have mailing lists, and if they are available for sale on a simular basis as was the case in the Shreve name. Or, if they are purchasable in some other negotiable form.

Either way, I would be interested in learning of those surnames for which you have a saleable item, and will await your reply.

Again thank you for your effort on behalf of the Shreve family, for which I've been researching for many years.

Sincerely,J.D.

Active Surname

Andrews
Crigler
Dawson
Fitzsimmons
Eggman
Jaeger
McDaniel
Wright
Garrison
Mansfield
McCrum

ILLINOIS

November 24, 1980

Dear Beatrice Bayley;

I have just received my book on the TRAPPE FAMILY HERITAGE and indeed find it a most unique book.

The reason I am writing you is I would like to obtain a book on the WALTON FAMILY HERITAGE and the MANNEN FAMILY HERITAGE. I am aware that previous orders had to be placed prior to September 10, 1980, but if there is anyway I can obtain the Heritage books mentioned I would appreciate you letting me know.

I await your reply.

Yours truly, T. T.

STT/j

Florida

June 25-1980

Dear Mrs Bayley

We are delighted.
Our Family Heritage Book arrived in perfect condition.
I have been like a kid with a new toy and Dorothy shares my pleasure.
In my first exploration, I found the name of a relative in Delaware County and the names of friends in Pennsylvania.
Congratulations for a project very well conceived and executed

Sincerely
J. W. H.

California

December 10, 1980

Dear Ms. Bayley:

I recently received my copy of the Family Heritage Book and wish to comment that I felt it was very well printed and beautifully bound to fit into the most elegant of libraries. This volume will come in especially handy for influencing family and friends to become interested in genealogy.

You have undoubtedly spent a great deal of time in producing this book. I was especially impressed with the selections of paper, printing styles and layout.

Consanguineously yours,
Wilber

North Carolina

September 4, 1980

Dear Mrs. Bayley:

I received my copy of the SILER FAMILY HERITAGE BOOK Monday, September the 1st and we are well pleased with the arrangement, style and fullness. It is a master piece of work. I congratulate you highly for using your retirement so wisely. I taught school through the fifth grade to principalship of a consolidated system of elementary and high school for thirty-nine years. The SILER FAMILY HERITAGE BOOK will help me and others in my family to utilize more of our spare time in research.

Please let me know when you can send me two more copies of the SILER FAMILY HERITAGE BOOK and the cost. I will send the money whenever it will be convenient for you to mail them.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,
N.S.

Aug. 25, 1980

Dear Ms. Bayley,

I have received the book in the 3rd week in July.

J. H. Heisen's granddaughter wanted the book. She was very pleased with the book because she has been gathering information on the Heisen family. The names and addresses has helped her to get in touch with some of the relatives.

Thank you very much,
L.C.

Alaska

Dear Sirs:

I am writing to thank you for the Lomax Family Hertiage Book.

Upon receiving the book I found 2 cousins, that our family had thought dead for years.

I wrote the two listed in the book. Found they were still alive. My wife and I have visited them both.

We had not seen each other for 59 years. What a wonderful visit we had together.

Again Thank you.

Mr. E. L.

Arizona

Dec. 18-1980

Dear Beatrice Bayley—

I want you to know how we appreciated the Behymer Hertiage Book.

I found two of my brothers listed in the book of whom I hadn't heard from in 56 yrs.

Found out all six of us are still living. Im quite thrilled with this news and wanted to tell you how much good your book has done for me.

If you publish any more of these books, I would like 5 more of them.

Would you please let me know when you do.

Thank you.
R.A.B

Texas

Dear Mrs. Bayley

We thought that you would like to know that thru the Family Heritage Book we ordered from you, my husband has located a brother he hasn't seen in forty five years.

Thank you for the book.

Sincerely
Clyde

PS. We will get to meet him the middle of January

Oregon

Dear B. Bayley,

The book arrived yesterday and my husband was extremely pleased. He has always wanted to trace his family more thorough. Now you have made it possible with step-by-step instructions and most of all—incentive.

In fact we are so excited we would like to have five more books if it is at all possible.

Did you by any chance antisapate this and have a few extras made. All of my children want one. Most especially the one you got in the book. Anna Marie B.

As a point of interest I would like to tell you we have a discharge paper from the 16th century and the original bible brought from Germany in April 1890. Elmers grandfather's imagration papers and his naturalization papers. Many baptismal papers etc.

Sorry about my spelling but if I stop and look up everything I'll never send this.

I am most anxious to know if it will be possible to obtain the 5 extra books as they would make perfect Christmas gifts.

Thank you so much for your dedicated work. You must be making many people happy.

We sure are.

Respectfully
E.H.B

GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

Over the years, as interest in genealogical research has escalated, many organizations have sprung up because people have tried to maintain a historic link to their heritage and because they felt future generations should have some means for understanding and appreciating their roots. Genealogical and historical societies are indigenous to most every area of the country. Visit them, talk to the people who run them—the helpful information they'll provide will take you a long way toward reaching your goal . . . and it will make their goal a reality.

In Alabama—

Alabama Genealogical Society
Box 35
Epes, Alabama 35460

Birmingham Genealogical Society
Box 2432
Birmingham, Alabama 35801

Alabama Genealogical Register
Box 284
Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35401

Mobile Genealogical Society
Box 6224
Mobile, Alabama 36606

East Alabama Genealogical Society
Box 569
Tuskegee, Alabama 26083

Butler County Historical Society
108 Brookside Drive
Greenville, Alabama 36037

Coosa County Historical Society
Star Route, Box 34
Weogufka, Alabama 35183

In Alaska—

Fairbanks Genealogical Society
Box 10061
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

In Arizona—

Pioneer's Historical Society
949 East 2nd Street
Tucson, Arizona 85719

Prescott Historical Society
West Gurley Street
Prescott, Arizona 86301

Southern Arizona Genealogical Society
Box 6027
Tucson, Arizona 85716

State Genealogical Society
Box 6027
Tucson, Arizona 85733

Arizona Historical Society
949 East 2nd Street
Tucson, Arizona 85719

In Arkansas—

Arkansas Genealogical Society
Box 587
Conway, Arkansas 73032

Arkansas Genealogical Society
4200 A Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72205

Arkansas Historical Association
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701

Arkansas Historical Society
422 South 6th Street
Van Buren, Arkansas 72956

Arkansas State History Commission
Old State House Road
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Carroll County Historical Society
Berryville, Arkansas 72616

Crawford County Historical Society
929 East Main Street
Van Buren, Arkansas 72956

Faulkner County Historical Society
Conway, Arkansas 72032

Grand Prairie Historical Society
1009 East 9th Street
Stuttgart, Arkansas 72160

Independence County Historical Society
Box 1412
Batesville, Arkansas 72501

North Arkansas Genealogy Society
Mountain Home, Arkansas 72653

Northeast Arkansas Genealogical Association
314 Vine Street
Newport, Arkansas 73112

Northwest Arkansas Genealogical Society
1004 North 9th Street
Roger, Arkansas 72756

Pope County Historical Association
1120 North Detroit
Russellville, Arkansas 72801

Pulaski County Historical Society
Little Rock Junior College
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201

Washington County Historical Society
Box 357
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72702

In California—

California Central Coast Genealogical Society
Box 832
Morro Bay, California 93442

California Genealogical Society
2099 Pacific Avenue
San Francisco, California 94115

California Historical Society
2090 Jackson Street
San Francisco, California 94109

Chinese Historical Society
1050 Sansome
San Francisco, California 94111

Contra Costa County Genealogical Society
Box 910
Concord, California 94522

Fresno Genealogical Society
Box 2042
Fresno, California 93718

Genealogical Society of Riverside
Box 2664
Riverside, California 92506

Genealogical Society of Santa Cruz County
Box 72
Santa Cruz, California 95060

Historical Society of Southern California
200 East Avenue 43
Los Angeles, California 90031

Humboldt County Genealogical Society
Box 868
Arcata, California 95527

Japanese-American Citizens League
1765 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California 94115

Kern County Genealogical Society
Box 2214
Bakersfield, California 93303

The Mojave Desert Genealogical Society
Box 1320
Barstow, California 92311

Orange County Genealogical Society
Box 1587
Orange, California 92668

Paradise Genealogical Society
Box 355
Paradise, California 95969

Redding Genealogical Society
Box 606
Fortuna, California 95540

San Bernadino Valley Genealogical Society
Box 2505
San Bernadino, California 92406

San Diego Genealogical Society
Studio 30, Spanish Village
Balboa Park
San Diego, California 92101

Southern California Genealogical Society
Box 7665
Bixby Knolls Station
Long Beach, California 90807

Sutter-Yuba Genealogical Society
Box 1274
Yuba City, California 95991

Santa Barbara Historical Society
136 East Dela Guerra Street
Santa Barbara, California 93101

In Colorado—

Boulder Genealogical Society
Box 3246
Boulder, Colorado 80303

Colorado Genealogical Society
1849 South Walcott Court
Denver, Colorado 80219

Larimer County Genealogical Society
2211 West Mulberry Street
Fort Collins, Colorado 80521

Historical Society Library
14th and Snerman
Denver, Colorado 80203

State Historical Society of Colorado
200 14th Avenue
Denver, Colorado 80203

In Connecticut—

Connecticut Society of Genealogists, Inc.
16 Royal Oak Drive West
Hartford, Connecticut 06107

Connecticut Historical Society
1 Elizabeth Street
Hartford, Connecticut 06105

Darien Historical Society
Leroy Avenue
Darien, Connecticut 06820

Essex Historical Society
6 New City Street
Essex, Connecticut 06426

Fairfield Historical Society
636 Old Post Road
Fairfield, Connecticut 06430

Litchfield Historical Society
Litchfield, Connecticut 06759

Madison Historical Society
Box 17
Madison, Connecticut 06443

New Canaan Historical Society
13 Oenoke Ridge
New Canaan, Connecticut 06480

New Haven Colony Historical Society
114 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Connecticut 06510

Stamford Genealogical Society
Box 249
Stamford, Connecticut 06904

Historical Society of Glastonbury
Box 56
Glastonbury, Connecticut 06033

Norfolk Historical Society
Village Green
Norfolk, Connecticut 06058

Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Connecticut
Box 960
Bristol, Connecticut 06010

In the District of Columbia—

Daughters of the American Revolution
1776 D Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

National Genealogical Society
1921 Sunderland Place, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Sons of the American Revolution
2412 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

National Society Colonial Dames XVII Century
1300 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

In Florida—

Florida Genealogical Society
Box 18624
Tampa, Florida 33609

Florida Historical Society
Box 3645
University Station
Gainesville, Florida 32601

Manatee County, Florida Society for Genealogical Research
3107 14th Avenue West
Bradenton, Florida 33505

Palm Beach County Genealogical Society
Box 1745
West Palm Beach, Florida 33402

Polk County Genealogical Society
Box 511
Bartow, Florida 33830

Southern Genealogist's Exchange
Box 2801
Jacksonville, Florida 32203

In Georgia—

Georgia Genealogical Society
Box 4761
Atlanta, Georgia 30302

Georgia Historical Society
501 Whittaker Street
Savannah, Georgia 31401

Richmond County Historical Society
Augusta College Library, 2500 Walton Way
Augusta, Georgia 30904

Georgia Salzburger Society
Route 3, Box 631
Savannah, Georgia 31406

Huxford Genealogical Society
102 Courtland Avenue
Homerville, Georgia 31634

Northwest Georgia Historical and Genealogical Society
Carnegie Library Box 2484
Broad Street
Rome, Georgia 30161

In Hawaii

Hawaiian Chinese History Center
111 North King Street, Room 410
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Hawaiian Historical Society
560 Kawaiahao Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

In Idaho—

Historical Society of Boundary County
Route 1, Box 91
Bonners Ferry, Idaho 83805

Idaho Genealogical Society
325 State Street
Boise, Idaho 83702

Idaho Historical Society
325 State Street
Boise, Idaho 83702

Intermountain Historical Society
Box 788
McCall, Idaho 83638

In Illinois—

Bloomington-Normal Genealogical Society
Box B
Normal, Illinois 61761

Chicago Genealogical Society
Box 1160
Chicago, Illinois 60690

Chicago Historical Society
North Avenue and Clark Street
Chicago, Illinois 60614

Cumberland County Genealogical Society
Box 676
Greenup, Illinois 62428

Decatur Genealogical Society
Box 2068
Decatur, Illinois 62526

Genealogical Society of Southern Illinois
Logan College
Carterville, Illinois 62818

Great River Genealogical Society
Quincy Public Library
Quincy, Illinois 62301

Illinois Genealogical Society
Box 207
Danville, Illinois 61834

Iroquois County Genealogical Society
Old Court House
2nd and Cherry Streets
Wateska, Illinois 60970

Knox County Genealogical Society
Box 13
Galesburg, Illinois 61404

Lexington Genealogical Society
304 North Elm Street
Lexington, Illinois 61753

Moultrie County Genealogical Society
Box MM
Sullivan, Illinois 61951

Peoria Genealogical Society
Box 1489
Peoria, Illinois 61602

Sangamon County Genealogical Society
Box 1829
Springfield, Illinois 62705

South Suburban Genealogical & Historical Society
Box 96
South Holland, Illinois 60473

Swedish Pioneer Historical Society
5125 North Spaulding Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60625

Clark County Historical Society
520 South 4th Street
Marshall, Illinois 62441

Schuyler-Brown Historical Society
Congress & Madison Street
Rushville, Illinois 62681

Illinois State Genealogical Society
Box 2225
Springfield, Illinois 62705

In Indiana—

Dekalb County Historical Society
Box 72
Auburn, Indiana 46706

Elkhart County Genealogical Society
660 Strong Avenue
Elkhart, Indiana 46514

Fulton County Historical Society
Route #1, Box 130
Rochester, Indiana 46975

Hammond Historical Society
260 165th Street
Hammond, Indiana 46324

Indiana Historical Society
140 North Senate Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

LaPorte County Historical Society
1228 Michigan Avenue
LaPorte, Indiana 46350

Miami County Genealogical Society
Rural Route #3
Kokomo, Indiana 46901

Pulaski County Genealogical Society
Rural Route #1
Winamac, Indiana 46996

Daviess County Historical Society
305 East Walnut Street
Washington, Indiana 47501

Hamilton County Historical Society
Box 397
Noblesville, Indiana 46060

Society of Indiana Pioneers
140 North Senate Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

In Iowa—

Linn County Heritage Society
Box 175
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406

Iowa Genealogical Society
Box 3815
6000 Douglas Street
Des Moines, Iowa 50322

Calhoun County Historical Society
48 Court Street
Rockwell City, Iowa

Cherokee County Historical Society
Box 1067
Cherokee, Iowa 51012

Jefferson County Genealogical Society
Route 2, Box 184
Fairfield, Iowa 52566

In Kansas—

Finney County Genealogical Society
Garden City Public Library
210 North 7th Street
Garden City, Kansas 67846

Heritage Genealogical Society
W. A. Rankin Memorial Library
Noedeska, Kansas 66756

Johnson County Genealogical Society
10821 West 91st Street
Overland Park, Kansas 66214

Kansas Genealogical Society
Box 103
Dodge City, Kansas 67801

Kansas State Historical Society
Memorial Building
Topeka, Kansas 66603

Montgomery County Genealogical Society
Box 444
Coffeyville, Kansas 67337

Riley County Kansas Genealogical Society
908 Kearney Street
Manhattan, Kansas 66502

Thomas County Genealogical Society
375 West 4th Street
Colby, Kansas 67701

Topeka Genealogical Society
Tops Motel
2110 North Topeka Boulevard
Topeka, Kansas 66608

In Kentucky—

Central Kentucky Genealogical Society
Box 153
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Harrodsburg Historical Society
Box 316
Harrodsburg, Kentucky 40330

Kentucky Historical Society
Box H
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

West Central Kentucky Family Research Association
Box 1465
Owensboro, Kentucky 42301

Pulaski County Historical Society
Public Library
North Main Street
Somerset, Kentucky 42501

In Louisiana

The American College of Heraldry
Box 19347
New Orleans, Louisiana 70179

Genealogical Association
Box 71
Shreveport, Louisiana 71161

Genealogical Research Society of New Orleans
Box 51791
New Orleans, Louisiana 70151

Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Society
Box 3454
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821

In Massachusetts—

American Antiquarian Society
185 Salisbury Street
Worcester, Massachusetts 01609

Danvers Historical Society
Danvers, Massachusetts 01923

Massachusetts Historical Society
1154 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02130

Massachusetts Mayflower Descendants
101 Newberry Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Nantucket Historical Association
Box 1016
Nantucket, Massachusetts 02254

New England Historic and Genealogical Society
101 Newberry Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Dedham Historical Society
612 High Street
Dedham, Massachusetts 02026

Fairbanks House
511 East Street
Dedham, Massachusetts 02026

Hardwick Historical Society, Inc.
Hardwick, Massachusetts 01037

Petersham Historical Society, Inc.
North Main Street
Petersham, Massachusetts 01366

In Maryland—

Garret County Historical Society
Courthouse
Oakland, Maryland 21550

Maryland Genealogical Society
210 West Monument Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Maryland Historical Society
210 West Monument Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Prince George County Genealogical Society
Box 819
Bowie, Maryland 20715

Historical Society of Charles County, Inc.
Box 336
Port Tobacco, Maryland 20677

In Michigan—

Detroit Historical Commission
5401 Woodward Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48202

Detroit Society for Genealogical Research
c/o Burton Historical Collection
Detroit Public Library
5201 Woodward Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48202

Flat River Historical Society
302 South Lafayette Street
Greenville, Michigan 48838

Flint Genealogical Society
1026 East Kearsley Street
Flint, Michigan 48503

Flint Michigan Genealogical Society
2085 Kingswood Drive
Flint Michigan 48507

Kalamazoo Valley Genealogical Society
315 South Rose Street
Kalamazoo, Michigan 49006

Michigan Historical Commission
505 State Office Building
Lansing, Mishigan 48913

Midland County Historical Society
1710 West St. Andrews Drive
Midland, Michigan 48640

Mid-Michigan Genealogical Society
528 Charles Street
East Lansing, Michigan 48933

Muskegon County Genealogical Society
3301 Highland Street
Muskegon Heights, Michigan 49444

Saginaw Genealogical Society
Saginaw Public Library
505 James Avenue
Saginaw, Michigan 48607

Western Michigan Genealogical Society
603 Greenbrier Drive, S.E.
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49506

In Minnesota—

American Swedish Institute
2600 Park Avenue
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55407

Anoka County Genealogical Society
1900 Third Avenue
Anoka, Minnesota 55303

Brown County Historical Society
New Ulm, Minnesota 56073

Filmore County Historical Society
Courthouse
Preston, Minnesota 55965

Minnesota Historical Society
690 Cedar Street
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Mower County Genealogical Society
Box 145
Austin, Minnesota 55912

Norwegian-American Historical Society
Northfield, Minnesota 55057

Olmstead County Historical Society
3103 South West Salem Road
Rochester, Minnesota 55901

Range Genealogical Society
Box 726
Buhl, Minnesota 55713

In Mississippi—

Aberdeen Genealogical Society
Aberdeen, Mississippi 39730

Mississippi Genealogical Society
408 Dunbar Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39216

In Missouri—

Concordia Historical Institute
301 DeMun Avenue
St. Louis, Missouri 63105

The Heart of America Genealogical Society
Kansas City Public Library
311 East 21st Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64106

Johnson County Historical Society
Warrensburg, Missouri 64093

Cole County Historical Society
109 Madison Street
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

St. Charles County Genealogical Society
Box 715
St. Charles, Missouri 63301

West Central Missouri Genealogical Society
Box 102A, #3
Warrensburg, Missouri 64093

Genealogical Society of Butler County
320 North Main Street
Poplar Bluff, Missouri 63901

Gentry County Historical Society
103 West Clay Street
Albany, Missouri 64402

Graham Historical, Inc.
Graham, Missouri 64455

Hickory House Historical Society
Wheatland, Missouri 65779

Howell County Historical Society
Box 771
West Plains, Missouri 65775

Missouri Baptist Historical Society
Jewell College Library
Liberty, Missouri 64068

Moniteau County Historical Society
California, Missouri 65018

Pemiscot County Historical Society
Route #1, Box 66
Bragg City, Missouri 63827

State Historical Society
Hitt & Lowry Streets
Columbia, Missouri 65201

Peter Willcocks Society
4141 Terrace Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64141

St. Louis Genealogical Society
1617 South Brentwood Boulevard, Suite 268
St. Louis, Missouri 63144

In Montana—

Montana Historical Society
225 North Roberts Street
Helena, Montana 59601

In Nebraska—

Fort Kearny Genealogical Society
3806 Avenue L
Kearny, Nebraska 68847

Madison County Genealogical Society
408 North 5th Street
Battle Creek, Nebraska 68715

Nebraska State Historical Society
1500 R Street
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508

North Platte Genealogical Society
820 West 4th Street
North Platte, Nebraska 69101

In Nevada—

Nevada State Historical Society
Box 1192
Reno, Nevada 89501

In New Hampshire—

Sandwich Historical Society
Maple Street
Center Sandwich, New Hampshire 03227

New Hampshire Historical Society
30 Park Street
Concord, New Hampshire 03301

In New Jersey—

Genealogical Society of New Jersey
Rutgers University Library
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08901

Glouster County Historical Society
58 North Broad Street
Courthouse Annex
Woodbury, New Jersey 08096

Monmouth County Historical Society
70 Court Street
Freehold, New Jersey 07728

New Jersey Historical Society
230 Broadway
Newark, New Jersey 07104

Springfield Historical Society
126 Morris Avenue
Springfield, New Jersey 07081

In New Mexico—

New Mexico Genealogical Society
Box 8734
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108

In New York—

American Italian Congress
111 Columbia Heights
Brooklyn, New York 11201

Central New York Genealogical Society
Box 104
Colvin Station
Syracuse, New York 13205

Colonial Dames of America
421 East 61st Street
New York City, New York 10021

DeWitt Historical Society
121 East Coutr Street
Ithaca, New York 14850

Castile Historical Society
17 East Park Road
Castile, New York 14427

Clinton County Historical Association
City Hall
Plattsburgh, New York 12901

Cuba Historical Society
11 Grace Street
Cuba, New York 14727

New York Genealogical And Biographical Society
122–126 East 58th Street
New York City, New York 10022

Twin Tiers Genealogical Society
230 Devonshire Drive
Elmira, New York 14903

Ulster County Genealogical Society
R.D. #1, Box 84
Stone Ridge, New York 12484

Dutchess County Historical Society
Box 708
Poughkeepsie, New York 12603

General Society of Colonial Wars
122 East 58th Street
New York City, New York 10022

Historical Society of Middletown
25 East Avenue
Middletown, New York 10940

Historical Society of the Town of Minerva
Minerva, New York 12851

Holland Society of New York
122 East 58th Street
New York, New York 10022

Huguenot Historical Society
14 Forest Glen Road
New Paltz, New York 12561

Huntington Historical Society
2 High Street
Huntington, New York 12561

Jefferson County Historical Society
228 Washington Street
Watertown, New York 13601

John Thurman Historical Society, Inc.
Athol, New York 12810

Leo Baeck Institute German-Jewish Families
129 East 73rd Street
New York, New York 10021

Long Island Historical Society
Peirpont and Clinton Streets
Brooklyn, New York 11201

New York Historical Association
170 Central Park West
New York, New York 10024

New York State Historical Association
Fenimore House, Lake Road
Cooperstown, New York 13326

Onondaga Historical Association
311 Montgomery Street
Syracuse, New York 13202

Perinton Historical Society
42 East Avenue
Fairport, New York 14450

Polish-American Information Bureau
55 West 42nd Street
New York, New York 10036

Russian Historic and Genealogic Society
971 1st Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Staten Island Historical Society
Richmondtown
Staten Island, New York 10301

Suffolk County Historical Society
Riverhead, New York 11901

Wayne County Historical Society
21 Butternut Street
Lyons, New York 14489

In North Carolina—

Genealogical Society of the Original Wilkes County
Wilkesboro, North Carolina 28659

Historic Foundation of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches

Montreat, North Carolina 28757
North Carolina Genealogical Society
Box 1492
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602

Pasquotank County Historical Society
922 Riverside Avenue
Elizabeth City, North Carolina 27909

Wilkes County Genealogical Society
Box 663
North Wilkesboro, North Carolina 28659

In North Dakota—

Bismarck-Mandan Genealogical Society
Box 485
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

Fargo Genealogical Society
1105 South University Street
Fargo, North Dakota 58102

State Historical Society of North Dakota
Liberty Memorial Building
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501

In Ohio—

Ashtabula County Genealogical Society
Box 885
Ashtabula, Ohio 44004

Cincinnati Historical Society
Eden Park
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

Firelands Historical Society
Norwalk, Ohio 44587

Lake County Genealogical Society
25 Chestnut Street
Painsville, Ohio 44077

Miami Valley Genealogical Society
Box 1364
Dayton, Ohio 45401

Miami County Historical Society
9925 North Fairview Road
Piqua, Ohio 45336

Northwestern Ohio Genealogical Society
5711 Vail Avenue
Toledo, Ohio 43623

Ohio Genealogical Society
Route #1, Box 332B
Ashland, Ohio 44805

Ohio Historical Society
Ohio State Museum
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Twinsburg Historical Society
Twinsburg, Ohio 44807

Washington County Historical Society
402 Aurora Street
Marietta, Ohio 45750

Western Reserve Historical Society
10825 East Boulevard
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

In Oklahoma—

Coal County Historical Society
Box 322
Coalgate, Oklahoma 74538

Five Civilized Tribes Museum
Agency Hill
Honor Heights Drive
Muskogee, Oklahoma 74401

Oklahoma Genealogical Society
Box 314
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73101

Oklahoma State Historical Society
2100 North Lincoln
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105

Tulsa Genealogical Society
Box 585
Tulsa, Oklahoma 74101

In Oregon—

Coos Genealogical Forum
Box 476
Coos Bay, Oregon 97420

Genealogical Forum of Portland
1410 Southwest Morrison Street
Portland, Oregon 97205

Mt. Hood Genealogical Forum
Box 703
Oregon City, Oregon 97045

Oregon Historical Society
1230 Park Avenue, S.W.
Portland, Oregon 97201

In Pennsylvania—

American Swedish Historical Foundation
1900 Pattison Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa. 19145

Berks County Historical Society
940 Center Avenue
Reading, Pennsylvania 19605

Berks County Genealogical Society
Box 777
Reading, Pennsylvania 19603

Blair County Historical Society
Box 1083
Altoona, Pennsylvania 16603

Bucks County Historical Society
Pine and Ashland Streets
Doylestown, Pennsylvania 18901

Cambria County Historical Society
West High Street
Ebensburg, Pennsylvania 15931

Chester County Historical Society
225 High Street
West Chester, Pennsylvania 19015

Clarion County Historical Society
Courthouse
Clarion, Pennsylvania 16214

Clearfield County Historical Society
104 East Pine Street
Clearfield, Pennsylvania 16830

Clinton County Historical Society
East Water Street
Lock Haven, Pennsylvania 17745

Cocalico Valley Historical Society
249 West Main Street
Ephrata, Pennsylvania 17522

Columbia County Historical Society
353 College Hill
Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania 17815

Cumberland County Historical Society
21 North Pitt Street
Carlisle, Pennsylvania 17013

Delaware County Historical Society
Wolfgram Memorial Library
15th and Walnut Streets
Chester, Pennsylvania 19013

Elk County Historical Society
County Courthouse
Ridgeway, Pennsylvania 15853

Friends Historical Association
Haverford College
Haverford, Pennsylvania 19041

Erie Society for Genealogical Research
130 West 8th Street
Erie, Pennsylvania 16507

Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania
1300 Locust Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

Historic Langhorne Association
Box 44
Langhorne, Pennsylvania 19047

Historic Schaefferstown
Box 1776
Schaefferstown, Pennsylvania 17088

Historic Society of Dauphine County
219 South Front Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17104

Historical Society of Pennsylvania
1300 Locust Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania
4388 Bigelow Building
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213

Historical Society of York County
250 East Market Street
York, Pennsylvania 17403

Huntingdon County Historical Society
Box 305
Huntingdon, Pennsylvania 16652

Jefferson County Historical Society
54 Jenks Street
Brookville, Pennsylvania 15825

Juniata County Historical Society
Star Route
Mifflintown, Pennsylvania 17059

Lackawanna County Historical Society
232 Monroe Avenue
Scranton, Pennsylvania 18510

Lehigh County Historical Society
414 Walnut Street
Allentown, Pennsylvania 18102

Lutheran Historical Society
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania 17325

Methodist Historical Center
326 New Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

Monroe County Historical Society
9th and Main Streets
Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania 18360

Mifflin County Historical Society
53 North Pine Street
Lewistown, Pennsylvania 17044

Muncy Historical Society
131 South Main Street
Muncy, Pennsylvania 17756

North American Scottish Arts
16 Rogers Drive
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15238

Northampton County Historical Society
101 South 4th Street
Easton, Pennsylvania 18042

Northumberland County Historical Society
1150 Front Street, North
Sunbury, Pennsylvania 17801

Pennsylvania German Society
Fackenthal Library
Franklin & Marshall College
Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17602

Pennsylvania German Society
Times-Herald Building
Norristown, Pennsylvania 18401

Perry County Historical Society
129 North 2nd Street
Newport, Pennsylvania 17074

Potter County Historical Society
308 North Main Street
Coudersport, Pennsylvania 16915

Schuylkill County Historical Society
14 North 3rd Street
Pottsville, Pennsylvania 17901

Scotch-Irish Society of the United States
3 Parkway—20th Floor
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

Somerset Historical Society
Box 533
Somerset, Pennsylvania 15501

Susquehanna County Historical Society
Monument Square
Montrose, Pennsylvania 18801

In Rhode Island—

Newport Historical Society
82 Touro Street
Newport, Rhode Island 02840

Bristol Historical and Preservation Society
48 Court Street
Bristol, Rhode Island 02809

Rhode Island State Historical Society
52 Power Street
Providence, Rhode Island 02906

In South Carolina—

Huguenot Society of South Carolina
94 Church Street
Charleston, South Carolina 29401

South Carolina Historical Society
1500 Old Town Road
Charleston, South Carolina 29407

In South Dakota—

Lyman County Historical Society
Reliance, South Dakota 57569

Rapid City Society for Genealogical Research
Box 1495
Rapid City, South Dakota 57701

In Tennessee—

Bedford County Historical Society
Shelbyville, Tennessee 37160

East Tennessee Historical Society
Lawson McGhee Library
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

Mid-West Tennessee Genealogical Society
Box 3175
Murray Station
Jackson, Tennessee 38301

Tennessee Genealogical Society
Box 12124
Memphis, Tennessee 38112

Montgomery County Historical Society
512 Madison Street
Clarksville, Tennessee 37040

Watauga Association of Genealogists
Sherrod Library
East Tennessee State University
Johnson City, Tennessee 37601

Robertson County Historical Society
Gurham McBane Library—White Street
Springfield, Tennessee 37172

West Tennessee Historical Society
157 South Fenwick Road
Memphis, Tennessee 38111

In Texas—

Amarillo Genealogical Society
Amarillo Public Library
10th and Polk Streets
Amarillo, Texas 79101

Austin Genealogical Society
Box 774
Austin, Texas 78767

Central Texas Genealogical Society
1717 Austin Avenue
Waco, Texas 76701

Chaparral Genealogical Society
Box 606
Tomball, Texas 77375

Fort Worth Genealogical Society
Box 863
Fort Worth, Texas 76101

Harris County Genealogical Society
214 South Palm Court
Pasadena, Texas 77502

Labor of Love Genealogical Society
Box 606
Tomball, Texas 77375

Local History and Genealogical Society
1954 Commerce Street
Dallas, Texas 75201

Lamesa Area Genealogical Society
Lamesa, Texas 79331

McLennan County Society
1717 Austin Avenue
Waco, Texas 76701

Mesquite Genealogical Society
Box 165
Mesquite, Texas 75149

Midland Genealogical Society
Box 1191
Midland, Texas 79701

Parker County Genealogical Society
318 South Main Stret
Weatherford, Texas 76086

San Angelo Genealogical Society
Box 3453
San Angelo, Texas 76901

San Jacinto Descendants, Inc.
5705 Shoalwood
Austin, Texas 78756

San Antonio Genealogical Society
Box 6383
San Antonio, Texas 78209

Sons of the Republic of Texas
2426 Watts Road
Houston, Texas 77025

Southeast Texas Genealogical Society
2870 Driftwood Lane
Beaumont, Texas 77703

Southwest and Genealogy Department
Fort Worth Public Library
9th and Trockmorton
Forth Worth, Texas 76102

Texas State Genealogical Society
Box 7067
Dallas, Texas 75209

Texas State Historical Association
Box 8011
University Station
Austin, Texas 78712

Texas State Genealogical Society
2528 University Drive South
Dallas, Texas 75209

Tip O'Texas Genealogical Society
Harlingen Public Library
Harlingen, Texas 78550

West Texas Historical Society
Alpine, Texas 79830

In Utah—

Brigham Young University Family History Services
Fulrath House
Provo, Utah 84607

Genealogy Club of America
Suite 1006
54 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84111

Utah County Genealogical Society
110 South, 300 West
Provo, Utah 84601

Utah Genealogical Association
Box 1144
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

Utah State Historical Society
603 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, Utah 84102

In Vermont—

Genealogical Society of Vermont
Westminster West, RD #3
Putney, Vermont 05346

Bethel Historical Society
Cushing Avenue
Bethel, Vermont 05032

Russel Vt'iana Collection
Canfield Memorial Library
Arlington, Vermont 05250

Vermont Genealogical Society
Box 746
Burlington, Vermont 05401

Vermont Historical Society
Pavillion Office Building
Montpelier, Vermont 05602

In Virginia—

Albemarle County Historical Society, Inc.
220 Court Square
Charlottesville, Virginia 22901

American Society of Genealogists
2255 Cedar Lane
Vienna, Virginia 22180

Genealogical Society of Tidewater
Thomas Nelson Community College
Drawer K
Riverdale Post Office
Hampton, Virginia 23366

Augusta County Historical Society
Box 686
Staunton, Virginia 24401

Clark County Historical Association
Berryville, Virginia 22611

Historical Society of Fairfax County
Box 415
Fairfax, Virginia 22030

Henry County Historical Society
Bassett, Virginia 24055

King and Queen Historical Society
Newtown, Virginia 23126

Norfolk Historical Society
Professional Arts Building
Norfolk, Virginia 23510

Nottoway County Historical Association
Route #1, Box 23
Blackstone, Virginia 23824

Goochland County Historical Society
River Road, Route #6
Goochland, Virginia 23063

In Washington—

Eastern Washington Genealogical Society
Box 1826
Spokane, Washington 99210

Fort Vancouver Historical Society
Box 1834
Vancouver, Washington 98663

Lower Columbia Genealogical Society
Box 472
Longview, Washington 98632

Mt. Vernon Washington Genealogical Society
1700 Hazel Street
Mt. Vernon, Washington 98273

Olympia Genealogical Society
Olympia Public Library
7th & Franklin
Olympia, Washington 98502

Seattle Genealogical Society
Box 549
Seattle, Washington 98111

State Capitol Historical Association
211 West 21st Avenue
Olympia, Washington 98501

The Tacoma Genealogical Society
Box 11232
Tacoma, Washington 98411

Tri-City Genealogical Society
Route #1, Box 191
Richland, Washington 99352

Whatcom County Washington Genealogical Society
924 South 16th Avenue
Yakima, Washington 98902

Yakima Valley Genealogical Society
924 South 16th Avenue
Yakima, Washington 98902

In West Virginia—

Harrison County Historical Society
123 West Main Street
Clarksburg, West Virginia 26301

Jackson County Historical Society
Star Route #1, Box 34
Statts Mills, West Virginia 25279

Preston County Historical Society
215 Jackson Street
Kingwood, West Virginia 26537

West Virginia Historical Society
State Department of Archives
Capitol Building
Charleston, West Virginia 25305

In Wisconsin—

Milwaukee County Genealogical Society
916 East Lyon Street
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202

Gateway Chapter of the Wisconsin State Genealogical Society
418 East Main Street
Sparta, Wisconsin 54656

Heritage Writers Round Table
418 East Main Street
Sparta, Wisconsin 54656

Racine County Historical Society, Inc.
701 South Main Street
Racine, Wisconsin 53403

State Historical Society of Wisconsin
University of Wisconsin
816 State Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

In Wyoming—

Cheyenne Genealogical Society
Laramie County Library
Central Avenue
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

REFERENCE BOOKS

BIOGRAPHIES

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ETHNIC

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GENERAL

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HERALDRY

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tute, Department of Archives and History, The Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod., St. Louis, Mo., 1954–1963. Concordia Press, 1966, St. Louis, Mo.

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